The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2425. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Towards the River Oglio.

Their Evacuation of Bologna and Modena.

Advance of the Allies Across the Adda.

NAPOLEON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT GORGONZOLA.

The Austrian Emperor to Assume Command in Person.

The New British Cabinet Not Yet Announced.

Cotton Quiet and Unchanged---Breadstuffs Lower--Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 3-8@92 5-8.

Pemaquid Point, C. E., Monday, June 27.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 15th inst., passed this point at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, on her way to Quebec.

The steamship North America, from Quebec 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York 8th inst., arrived at Queenstown on the 14th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Towards the River Oglio.

A Turin dispatch says that after the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna, the Cardinal Legate departed and the Municipality proclaimed Victor Emanuel, Dictator.

The King of Sardinia had issued an order of the day extolling GARIBALDI, and awarding him a gold medal of the Military Order.

The official Wiener Zeitung says that the Emperor of Austria will forthwith assume the immediate command in chief, and had ordered a new position for his army, which would be taken up in the best manner.

The Austrians were evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat towards the River Oglio.

Large reinforcements were about to leave France for the army.

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH ACROSS THE ADDA.

The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch, dated Paris, Tuesday night:

On the 19th, the Emperor removed his head quarters to Gorgonzola, 12 miles east northeast of Milan.) In the afternoon His Majesty personally superintended the throwing of two bridges of boats over the Adda. The operation, which presented serious difficulties, was perfectly effected. As soon as the bridges were completed the army began its movement, which was to be continued yesterday. After some heavy rains the weather has again become fine, and the troops are in high spirits.

PRUSSIAN ARMY MOBILIZED.

An order had been issued for the Mobilization of the Prussian army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PALMERSTON was making good progress in the construction of a Cabinet. The estimate list was expected to be made public on the day the Nova Scotian sailed. Rumor gives the Rest of Eleven the Colonial Secretaryship, Mr. CORNEWALL the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and Mr. GLADSTONE the Secretaryship for India.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 15.

The *Daily News* says that Lord PALMERSTON is making satisfactory progress in the formation of his government, and having filled up the most important appointments, is gradually to allot those of subordinate rank.

Lord John RUSSELL will undertake the department of Foreign Affairs, and it is believed that Mr. GLADSTONE will join the Government.

Some of the evening papers, last night, published lists of the new Administration. It is proper the public should be informed that no authorized statement of the composition of the new Government can possibly appear before Friday.

The *Herald* (Lord DERBY's organ) publishes a Berlin telegram that six Prussian *corps d' armee* are mobilized. It says: "Of course this means war. The advent of Lord PALMERSTON to power has evidently induced Prussia to take this decisive step, and to join Austria in the struggle against France. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we have before asserted, that Lord DERBY's Government alone prevented Europe from a general war.

The *Post* says that the formation of the new Cabinet is progressing rapidly, and in the most satisfactory manner, and it hopes to-morrow to complete the publication of the ministerial arrangement.

The *Advertiser* believes that after Lord John RUSSELL had accepted the office of Foreign Secretary Sir Cornewall LEWIS had offered to Mr. James GRAHAM. The Right Honorable Baronet, however, declined to accept any office, on account of the infirm state of his health, but assured Lord PALMERSTON that he would cordially support the new Ministry.

The papers of this morning abstain from publishing the rumors commonly current during a ministerial interregnum.

The *Advertiser* says that Lord PALMERSTON stated last night to some private friends, that his arrangements are far advanced that he hopes to be able to go down to Windsor Castle this evening, to submit the list to Her Majesty, or if not this evening, to-morrow morning, before Her Majesty leaves for Ascot.

The *Daily News* City Article of Tuesday evening says:

"The funds exhibited a fresh impulse this morning, owing to the progress made in the constitution of a new Ministry, coupled with an increased hope that the war in Italy will not be of long duration. In the other markets decided improvement was again shown. On 'Change, this afternoon, there was a fair demand for bills on the Continent, and, as regards Hamburg, Frankfort, St. Petersburg and Naples, the tendency was less favorable for this country."

The Times City Article says:

"The statement regarding the progress of the formation of the new Ministry produced a good effect this morning, and Consols opened with real buoyancy. This led to several realizations, both on the part of speculators and the public, and a reaction took place, but the closing prices were ⅛ per cent. above yesterday's.

"There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day."

The Banking House of Messrs. FULLER & Co., of Mansion-street, is to amalgamate at the end of the present month with that of Messrs. TAYLOR, BARRY & Co., of Lombard-street.

The Times City article contains a letter advertising to the affairs of Messrs. GARR, BROWNRIGG & Co., of Newcastle.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days preceding the departure of the Nova Scotian were 17,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for export, and 2,000 for speculation. The market closed quietly, but at prices without change from the previous Friday.

Advices from Manchester report a better demand, but prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs were generally lower. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour 2d @1s. lower, but without buyers at the reduction; American, 1st 24, 2d 23. Wheat dull, and 2@3d. lower; Western Red, 8s. one 2d.; do. White 8s. 6d.; Southern White, 10 to 10s. Corn declining, and all descriptions slightly lower; Mixed, 4s. 6d. @4s. 7d.; Yellow, 4s. 9d. @4s. 10d.; White, 5s. @5s. 2d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions were generally dull but steady. Beef dull but steady. Pork dull but steady. LARD dull. BACON quiet. BUTTER quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull at 30s. for Pots and 32s. 6d. @35s. for Pearls. OILS in trifling request. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT and BREADSTUFFS generally dull, all kinds 2s. @3s. lower. SUGAR firm. TEA steady; Congou 1s. @2s. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. TALLOW 6d. LINSEED OIL 30s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for the account closed on the 14th at 92¾@92⅞. There was no price for money, the books being closed.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were of Illinois Central Shares at 63¾ ex dividend; ditto Seven per Cent. Bonds at 100 (ex-land), 85¾@86; New-York Central Shares, 65@67; Erie Railroad Shares, 50; Pennsylvania Central Bixes, first mortgage, 90@92.

WAR IN LOMBARDY.

The Recent Battles—Three Victories for the Allies—Position of the Contending Armies—The Austrian Emperor Assumes the Chief Command of His Army—Probable Seat of the Next Great Battle—Incidents of the Conflict at Magenta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 12, 1859.

Since the grand battle of Magenta three other battles have been fought, each resulting in favor of the French and Sardinian arms. The first of these was at Malegnano, the second at Canonica, and the third between Bergamo and the river Oglio.

The affair at Malegnano, a town twelve miles southeast of Milan, on the road to Lodi, (called by the French Marignan,) was fought between the armies of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS on the French side, and Gen. BENEDEK on the Austrian side. Napoleon, finding that the Austrian army was in full retreat toward the Adda, sent BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS to cut them off in the direction of Lodi. Gen. GYULAY in turn had sent Gen. BENEDEK in that direction to cover his retreat, and to hold the French in check while he crossed the Adda at Pizzighettone, on the road to Cremona. Gen. BENEDEK, with 30,000 men, entrenched himself strongly at Malegnano, and awaited the French attack. The combat lasted nine hours, and resulted in the retreat of the Austrians, leaving the place in the hands of the French. As at Montebello, the latter part of the fight took place in the streets of the village. The Austrians barricaded themselves in the houses and were dislodged by the Zouaves by the bayonet, house by house. The French bulletin claims not to have had more than 18,000 men engaged; but Gen. FOREY's division, which was present and formed the right wing, was not called into action. The two divisions engaged were those of the brave Gen. BARAIGNE (to which the regiment of Zouaves of the Baraguay d'Hilliers *corps d'armee* is attached) and Gen. D'ALIMBERT. The Austrians lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners; the French 800 in killed and wounded. In the night a body of Croats attempted to take the town from the French, but they were surrounded and cut off.

Canonica, where another of the battles was fought is a village on the east side of the Adda, twenty miles northeast of Milan, on the road to Bergamo. To this point the famous Gen. URBAN, who had been sent to the extermination of GARIBALDI at Como, had retreated; and here Marshal CANROBERT, sent by NAPOLEON for the purpose, caught up with the retreating General, and offered him battle. A Vienna dispatch says the battle was a bloody one. We only know at Paris that CANROBERT remained master of the field, and that the Austrians retreated in great haste toward Brescia.

From Como GARIBALDI followed Gen. URBAN nearly to Monza, and thus falling out of the line of country for which he had reserved himself the conquest, he abandoned the pursuit, and, striking northeast to Brivio, crossed the Adda at that point, and on the 9th entered Bergamo without resistance. The Austrians immediately sent a force from Brescia toward Bergamo, either to dislodge him from the latter place, or to impede his further progress east. GARIBALDI sent out a portion of his force to meet the Austrians, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight. We have no further details, but we would scarcely be astonished here if this bold and able chief was already at Brescia, within twenty miles of the great fortress of Peschiera, and at a point where one line of communication from the Tyrol with the Austrian base of operations is cut off. He will hardly retain this, however, without a struggle, for its possession to the Austrians is of the first importance, and we may expect to hear of some sanguinary battles in that direction.

It will be seen by casting the eye over the map that to-day the French and Sardinian flag floats on a line commencing at Bergamo on the north, and extending south to Canonica, Paulio, Lodi, Pavia and Piacenza. In other words, north of the meridian of Milan the allied flag is in advance of the Adda; south of that line it is up to the Adda. The position at present gives the impression that CANROBERT is going to join GARIBALDI in the attack on Brescia and Peschiera, while the great body of the army under the Emperor and King will advance upon Cremona and Mantua. The Austrians have placed a *corps d'armee* at Crespino on the Po, near the Adriatic, and another on the Adige, between Rovigo and Legnago, to prevent a flank movement from Bologna, Piacenza, or the Adriatic. The Emperor of Austria has left his head-quarters at Verona to take command of the army in person, with General HESS as Major-General. A new conscription has been levied in Austria, which seems to imply that the boast that the whole nation was asking to volunteer, must have been a metaphor. Where the next grand battle will be fought it is difficult to conjecture; it is hardly probable, however, that FRANCIS JOSEPH will allow the French and Sardinians to advance to the neighborhood of the Mincio without offering them resistance. The three monarchs will soon stand in each other's presence.

A body of 400 Austrians were cut off in the neighborhood of Lake Maggiore, as was expected, by the rapid move of the French upon Milan and Canonica, and these men, to save themselves from capture, passed into Swiss territory, where they were sent into the interior, as is the custom.

Thus we see that in ten days' time the French and Sardinian armies marched from Alessandria to Casale Vercelli, Novara, Buffalora, Milan, the Adda and even beyond, driving before them, and beating in six battles, an army certainly their equal in numbers and which had had more than a month's leisure to fix itself in position, and to prepare obstacles to the advance of its enemies. Moreover, it must be recollected that the attacking party had two difficult rivers to cross, which gave a great advantage to the retreating army. Considering the size of the armies, and the difficulty of moving large bodies rapidly, the campaign thus far is one of the most brilliant in history. In view also of the universal health that prevails, the losses have been large, for it cannot be less on the Austrian side than 40,000 men, if we include the last battles. Looking at the wide extent of country between the Sesia and the Adda, and at the fact that 200,000 Austrians were included therein, we think that every one must admit that to clear that space within a period of ten days constitutes a veritable feat, and establishes the true value of the contending forces. Another equally wide space lies between the Adda and the Mincio, and who will dare say it will require another ten days to clear this one?

What then are we to think of the Austrian journals and their sneer, Friday, the London Times, which, eight days after the battle of Magenta, claim that "immense deal of time as a stimulus, as an undoubted ally, at all events almost without importance to Austria? We expected [illegible] arguments from the Austrian [illegible] Austrian journals, but the [illegible]?

A Belgian journal, [illegible] Charleroi, publishes a dispatch [illegible], and which has been sent all over Germany, and Turkey as well, which states that the battle of Magenta resulted in the total defeat of the French and Sardinians, who were thrown in disorder the Ticino! A cause must be not only a bad one, but a lost one, that has to be propped up by such means.

The *Moniteur* publishes, and you will receive by this mail, a detailed account of the battle of Magenta. It is not only an admirable, but it is without doubt a faithful history of that great event. It bears upon its face the evidence of its truthfulness, and no other facts have come to our knowledge to invalidate it. It is a fact that the first part of the battle on the French side was a mistake; that is to say, the Guard was too early in the action. I saw a private letter from an officer of Zouaves to a friend in this city, written on the field of battle the day after the action. The letter was written with a pencil, on a piece of crumpled paper, and gave briefly some interesting details. He said, "unfortunately we were too early in the action. The Guard had to sustain for two hours the whole shock of the Austrian army, before the other corps could arrive. Instead time," he says, "we suffered fearfully. We went into action 1,000 Zouaves, and at the end of the battle we had but 300 men on their feet." This officer says that he had a bayonet thrust in the calf of the leg, which upset him, and he was taken prisoner; but two of his corporals dragged him from the Austrians. They fought in an extensive vineyard. When the enemy at last retreated, fifteen of his Zouaves boldly followed after 600 retiring Austrians, and bayoneted a considerable number of them. This officer estimated the number of French in action at 80,000, exclusive of Sardinians. The Guard suffered much the most in proportion.

The Emperor's proclamation to the Italians is regarded here as a response to the insulting remarks of Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords on Tuesday last. After this Proclamation we shall be curious to see whether the English will still regard the war as having been commenced under "false pretences," and as a war for conquest.

The fall of the Derby Cabinet produced great rejoicing at Paris, with a rise in the State funds of a franc.

Six thousand Austrian prisoners have arrived in France, at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles.

MALAKOFF.

THE FIELD OF MALEGNANO.

Napoleon III. on the First Great Battle.

From LOUIS NAPOLEON'S "Histoire de l'Artillerie" we translate the following clear and interesting account of the great battle fought by the French at Malegnano, in 1515, under FRANCIS I.:

In 1515 FRANCIS I. marched upon Italy at the head of a numerous army, composed of 18,000 Lansquenets, including a legion of 6,400 veterans, famous for their bravery, and styled the *Black Band*; of 6,000 French volunteers, 4,000 Gascons, 2,500 men-at-arms, 1,500 light horse, and the gentlemen and archers of the Household Guard. His artillery consisted of about 74 heavy pieces, 2,400 pioneers, and 5,000 horses. Moreover, we read in the Memoirs of Fleurange that PEDRO NAVARRA had caused to be made a kind of park containing a sort of artillery invented by that young adventurer, which was only two feet long, and fired fifty balls at a time, and worked very well; "and Pedro had made at Lyons three hundred pieces of this kind, before unheard of, and they were carried before the King's army on mules." On the strength of this passage, BRUNET and MORITZ MEYER have maintained that grapshot was used at Marignano; and Captain BACH has related as a fact that FRANCIS I. had in his train 300 guns firing fifty balls at a time. In our opinion, the above passage proves one thing only, that ROBERT DE LA MARCK, Lord of SEDAN and BOUILLON, had caused little pieces to be made like those used by NAVARRA at the siege of Ravenna, which placed in rows on a car or easel, were fired off all at once, and in this opinion we are confirmed by finding traces of the same contrivance in the inventing of the artillery of the Chateau de Sedan, drawn up Oct. 10, 1642, in which we read of "240 little iron cannons as long as heavy pistols, with screws at the breech to be fastened down like organ pipes." As this invention is attributed to the Lord of Sedan, it was probably preserved in his castle down to this date.

The Swiss held towards Piedmont all the known passes of the Alps, and it was hard to pass the mountains with the army and its baggage in the face of these hardy warriors. By the advice of TRIVULZI I was determined to turn those positions. The only roads used up to that time by the French armies descending into Italy were the Mont Cenis and the Mont Genevre. FRANCIS resolved to traverse the Col d'Argentiere and enter Italy by the valley of the Stura. He accordingly divided his artillery into two parties, took his field-pieces with himself, and sent his heavy guns under a good escort by the road which CHARLES VIII. had formerly taken over the Mont Genevre to Suza.

Although the main body had only light pieces with it, the passage of the Alps was very difficult. Rocks had to be blown up, the guns taken to pieces and carried over piece by piece, or swung across ravines by pullies in the trees. The Swiss did not [illegible] the French [illegible] they [illegible] as they did at Marignano, [illegible] could not get it over the Alps. But on learning the successful passage of the Alps they retired on Turin, drawing their guns after them for want of horses. Come near the little town of Chivasso, they found no boats to pass the little river Orca, and if we are to believe the chronicles, made a bridge of ropes and sent their guns over. The French army followed them very near, camping every night in order of battle; but often delayed by the baggage, which was *always sent on in front*. Arrived in Lombardy, FRANCIS I., in order to hinder the Swiss at Milan from joining the Papal troops at Cremona, and to help his own junction with the Venitians at Lodi, established his camp across the road from Malegnano to Milan. The French army, whose right rested on the little river Lambro, was drawn up in three lines. The advanced guard was fixed at St. Giuliano, in a place called *Gentile* by PASQUIER, surnamed the "Unfrocked Monk;" the main body, with the king, held the Cassine de St. Brigitte—the rear at a bow-shot behind. Each division, formed of from 4,000 to 9,000 infantry, had the cavalry in its wings, and the artillery in batteries commanded the approaches. FRANCIS DE NAVARRA, with the Gascon crossbow-men, was on the right of the road, defended by hasty entrenchments. The ground, cut up by small canals, offered natural designs for the artillery of the vanguard. As the French had learned since the defeat of Novara to dread the Swiss impetuosity, it was thought best to protect the artillery in this way.

The Swiss, 20,000 strong, with some Milanese and cavalry, left Milan to attack the French army, having with them 10 pieces of artillery. In their ranks were veterans of Nanci and Morat. To be more free in their movements they had taken off their caps and shoes. They were divided into three great battalions—a small troop of horse covered the artillery. In front of the central battalion marched 2,000 *enfants perdus*. A glorious name, says JOVIUS; for these soldiers, advancing madly, the first, were held to march on certain death. Supported by four pieces of artillery posted near a casaine on the highway, this band began the attack, and marched directly on the artillery. They threw the French cavalry into disorder; closing up in mass repulsed the Lansquenets and Gascons, and took seven guns, when the French Free-Companions and Men-at-Arms came up. The Men-at-Arms easily rode down the front, but stopped before the central phalanx of Swiss pikes. The Swiss extended their lines to envelop the Gascons, and as the broken ground was unfavorable the Gascons slowly fell back. The bold sons of the Alps pushed on heedless of the artillery. The Lansquenets returned to the charge beyond the ditches. The Swiss let seven or eight ranks pass by and then overthrew them. While the whole centre is in confusion, a second Swiss battalion contests the right with NAVARRA, and a third thrusts back by the guns, endeavor to turn a rising ground and take the French left in the rear. The repulsed vanguard of France finds itself forced to fall back upon the Second Division. Then the KING comes forward with the main body, including the Black Band, and orders ALMCON to follow with the rear. He establishes a strong battery on his flank and takes the Swiss *en echarpe*. The entire grown general. Four thousand Swiss are cut off from the rest and broken by the King, at the head of 200 men-at-arms. Excited by success, FRANCIS dashes at another battalion, 8,000 strong, attempting to turn his position, but is driven back; as he himself says, "The front rank struck 400 pikes in my face." These alternations of success and failure disorder both armies. Happily for the French, the Senechal d'ARMAGNAC or Head Master of the Artillery, withdraws the cannons exposed in the front ranks and posts them farther in the rear. This affords a rallying point. FRANCIS I. takes refuge here with 25 men-at-arms and recalls his scattered troops. The sun had now gone down, but the fight went on here and there by moonlight. At last the sky is covered with clouds, and all remain motionless, wherever they are, for fear of stumbling on the enemy.

The Swiss encamped close by the French artillery without suspecting it. FRANCIS ordered all fires to be put out. The Swiss lighted one, and assembled around it a council of war. The blaze drew the fire of the French artillery, which rapidly broke the council up in a fright. The next day at daybreak FRANCIS had put his artillery mainly in the centre, behind a ditch under charge of 5,000 lansquenets, and arrayed the guns in such order as to cross their fire in front of the French camp. He sent the Constable DE BOURBON to the right, and ALENCON to the left, leaving FRANCIS DE NAVARRA almost deserted on the right. A bas-relief, by PRADIER, on the tomb of FRANCIS I., at St. Denis, represents this moment of the battle.

The Swiss also had rallied in the night, and resolved to renew the attack with all their force. As soon as day broke the Swiss centre, bearing the standard of Zurich, marches straight on the post of the King. They are allowed to come within bow-shot; then the artillery, with a general discharge, make a great breach in the close column, 10,000 strong. BAYARD rides up to the artillery master, and recommends him to fire salvos of seven or eight pieces. The Swiss halted, brought up their guns and replied. Meanwhile the French left is broken, and 3,000 Swiss go as far as the baggage at St. Brigitta; happily D'ALENCON rallies his men, and the Venitian REGIANO comes up with his cavalry, and restores the fight. The Swiss are driven into the village and destroyed. On the right the Constable had been successful also, his light cavalry covering the guns, and coming order for the successive discharges. The fighting, however, went on fiercely at the centre, the Swiss pushing forward far enough for one of them to lay his hand on a French [illegible] two French wings now [illegible] in on them. The Swiss divided to make head, and were only at last overpowered by numbers. The 8,000 engaged were slain. Beaten, but still in good order, the Swiss fell back on Milan. They had lost, however, in the fight that famous and ancient banner of URI, which had carried terror to the heart of the Burgundian army at Morat and at Nancy; and they had received a lesson on the madness of relying on one special order of attack, without due regard had to the changing circumstances of war.

Napoleonic Ideas.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In a notice of my translation of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S political work, entitled "*Napoleonic Ideas*," printed in your edition of this day, you make a remark calculated to mislead and to injure. You say that the translator should also have translated another work of LOUIS NAPOLEON, entitled "*The Napoleonic Ideas*," which the critic affirms to be "a sketch or abstract" of "*Napoleonic Ideas*," and the critic finds fault that for this reason my translation is incomplete.

To this I reply, that the two works of LOUIS NAPOLEON are quite independent and distinct; that *I have translated with fidelity the original work, entitled "Napoleonic Ideas," as first published in Brussels*, in 1839, as act stated on the title page and in the preface of the translation; that the work entitled "*The Napoleonic Ideas*," was originally published in London in 1840—a year after the publication of "*Napoleonic Ideas*," that the work entitled "*The Napoleonic Ideas*," being as your critic justly observes, a sketch or abstract of "*Napoleonic Ideas*," it would be of doubtful propriety and of doubtful expediency to publish it as a part of, or preface to another work written and published at a different time, and in itself complete. It is true that "*L'Idée Napoleonienne*," is now bound up in the French edition of the works of NAPOLEON III., in the same volume with, and preceding "*Les Idées Napoleoniennes*;" but this simply shows, that the editor of the *complete works* of LOUIS NAPOLEON has done his duty; it by no means authorizes the critic to assert that the translator of one of the works has performed his task incompletely, because he has not translated and annexed another.

I do not intend to intimate that a translation of "*The Napoleonic Ideas*," would not be emphatic an abuse of "*Napoleonic Ideas*," and interesting upon its own account. I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859. JAMES A. DOBB.

Garibaldi and Colonel Forbes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Herald* of June 18, inst., reported a correspondence of the London *Star*, which, alluding to the then believed defeat of GARIBALDI, intimated that all his successes, in his former campaigns, were entirely due to a *Colonel Hugues Forbes, a cool-headed Englishman, who formerly lived upon ample means at Vienna and took part in the Italian Revolution of 1848 and '49*. No one took pains to deny that statement, because it was too absurd and not indorsed by the *Herald*. In some way or other, however, the same pretended correspondence, only slightly altered, has found its way into the New-York Times of June 24, inst. Without entering into any discussion in regard to Mr. FORBES I feel bound in justice to GARIBALDI, to state here, that the great deeds of valor and military skill of GARIBALDI were all previous to his acquaintance with Mr. FORBES. This gentleman, I recollect well, offered his services to the Roman Republic and desired to go to Rome during the Spring of 1849. But as there were already several foreign officers in Rome, and the policy of that Government was to give them employment, but no important command, Mr. FORBES was directed to take care of a few new recruits who were drilling in the towns of Foligno and Terni, one hundred miles north of Rome. It was after the downfall of Rome, the defence of which has been the greatest deed of GARIBALDI, that he, in his retreat, passing through Terni took with him the recruits and with them Mr. FORBES, to whom GARIBALDI gave a command. But their connection lasted hardly two weeks, for having arrived at San Marino, GARIBALDI disbanded his little army and with few companions, among whom was Mr. FORBES, went to Cesenatico and sailed for Venice, but being overtaken by an Austrian man-of-war GARIBALDI saved himself by swimming, and his companions were made prisoners of war and liberated with in two months at the downfall of Venice which ended the war. A ROMAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans at 6 A. M. on the 20th inst., and entered Havana harbor at sunrise on the 22d, embarked passengers, mails, and freight, and left at 2 P. M. the same day for this port.

Left in port American steamer *Galveston*, from New-Orleans *via* Key West; *Isabel*, from Charleston; Propeller *Commerce*, from Baltimore, and British steamer *Teviot*, from St. Thomas.

The health of Havana is reported unusually good for the season—no epidemic prevailing.

A trifling activity prevails in the sugar market, holders having conceded their views. Nos. 11 and 12 are quoted 7@7¼ reals. Stock, 400,000 boxes.

Freights are in less demand, and a slight decline in rates is noted.

Exchange on New-York ranges from 3¼@6 ⅌ cent., 60 days' sight; other Northern ports, 3@3 ⅌ cent.; London, 18@18 ⅌ cent. Mexican Dollars are quoted at 18 ⅌ cent., and United States Gold Coins 5@6 ⅌ cent.

On the 21st inst., afternoon, EUGENE FULLAM, cabin passenger, from New-Orleans, in a temporary fit of insanity sprang overboard, and was not afterwards seen.

Sunday, June 26, 5¼ P. M., lat. 26°, long. 75° passed bark *Mary C. Fox*, standing to the northward.

The *Empire City* brings specie consigned as follows:

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

W. L. Jenkins, Mexican Dollars	$100,000

FROM HAVANA.

J. M. Ceballos, Doubloons	$100,007
Planer de Visser, Doubloons	102,042
Robert S. Williams, Doubloons	40,000
Cildio Rubira, Doubloons	16,500
Albert Horn, Doubloons	11,984
P. V. King & Co., Doubloons	10,500
Reynaud & Bailey, Doubloons	9,200
Order, American Gold	7,000
Goodhue & Co., Doubloons	2,400
Thos. Owen & Son, American Gold	1,000
R. Santos, Mexican Silver	500
Total	$315,637

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 25th inst.

Sugar was quiet, but prices were without change.

Molasses was dull and nominal.

Freights were inactive.

Exchange on New-York was 3@3 per cent. premium, and on New-Orleans 4¼@5½ ⅌ cent.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposition to Rent the Public Warehouses to Private Individuals—Trial of Firearms—The Contemplated Filibuster Expedition to Nicaragua—Army Promotions, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.

Among other reforms suggested by Collector ROSSER is the renting out of public Warehouses to private individuals. Messrs. MOSES OGDEN BERRY, of the firm of MASON, MOFFATT & BERRY, are pressing their proposition to take the Warehouses for a specified sum, and do all the public business, including carting, &c. JAMES E. CRAIG entered a competition bid, but an arrangement has been made by which all parties become equally interested in the first proposition. Mr. MASON is said to be the proxy of the Collector, and that the lease would be worth some fifty thousand dollars per annum to the parties if it can be secured. Mr. HASS, member of Congress, arrived here this morning, and had an interview with Secretary CASS. He entered a strong protest against the whole scheme, and left for New-York this afternoon, with an intimation from high quarters that the speculation would not succeed. If worth fifty thousand per annum, says Mr. CASS, to private individuals, why should it not be worth the same to Government, if properly managed. If the public warehouses are to be farmed out because they can be more economically managed, it might be well to consider the propriety of farming out the whole Government, as it could be administered as a private enterprise, at one-half the present cost. Mr. CASS assured Mr. HASS that the per diem compensation of laborers should not be reduced, even if the warehouses were to be leased out.

Secretary FLOYD is about issuing an order for the trial of all the newly-invented guns, to take place at Fort Monroe—Old Point Comfort—some time this month. SAWYER's rifle cannon is to be tested, if possible.

Commander SEMMES will leave shortly for the Lakes, on business connected with the Lighthouse Board, of which he is the President.

The Government received nothing to-day from Mexico. The reported seizure of specie by Robles is regarded by the Administration as a high-way robbery, but beyond the reach of present punishment.

No European dispatches are yet received by the steamer *Bremen*, but some of an interesting character are expected to-night.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, left here for New-York, this morning.

It is rumored here that FLOWER is only an assumed name of the Boston convict, and that he is a near relative of a distinguished United States Senator—and hence, the great interest manifested by the people of Boston in his behalf.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.

Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain WALKER with arms and money are given, and the enjoyment of the benefits of the public lands are to accompany, in part, the Nicaragua expedition. It is stated that the expedition will start by the middle of August; that a party of filibusters will rendezvous at Florida, and be conveyed in Central American in the *Scottish Chief*. Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our Government will, [illegible] orders to our naval vessels, for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force. General JESUP, before he left for Nicaragua, was fully informed of the filibustering movements.

The Board contemplated by former orders of the War Department, to be convened for the examination of non-commissioned officers, recommended for promotion, will be composed of the Instructor of Tactics, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Professor of Ethics, at the Military Academy, and will meet at West Point, on the first Monday in September annually. Enlisted men serving with troops, will not hereafter be allowed commutation of rations.

Captain NAGLEE has been ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, the flag-ship of the African Squadron, in place of Captain WILKES, who has been condemned as sick.

General LAMAR intended to return to the United States in the *Mesa Tapler*, but was detained in Central America by the unexpected reception of dispatches from the State Department.

The Mexican News by the Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 27.

The *Tennessee* has arrived up, and we have the following additional Mexican intelligence:

The conducts of five millions of specie arrived at Jalapa on the 16th inst., and remained there a week by the orders of General ROBLES for examination. It started again on the 19th, under a guard from Gen. ROBLES, but when near the National Bridge he overtook it and ordered its return to Jalapa, by the authority of MIRAMON. The conducts refused to obey the order, when General ROBLES ordered it to be shipped aboard the British vessel of Sacrificios, but her commander refused to receive it, notwithstanding the orders of the French and English Ministers to do so. The conducts still remains at Encomada, subject to the orders of ROBLES.

DONCELLAS was at Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON had collected half a million in duties on the conducts.

All English subjects had been banished from the Capital, Minister OTWAY acquiescing.

News by the Overland Mail.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SONORA.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 27.

The Overland Mail arrived here on Saturday evening, bringing California dates of the 2d inst.

Advices from Arizona say another revolution had broken out in Sonora, and the Indians had taken the field in favor of GARRAS and the Church Party. The revolutionists had captured several large towns, and were daily receiving additions to their numbers.

Man Shot by his Brother-in-law.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 27.

JONATHAN R. CHRONISTER, proprietor of the Washington Gardens, on Pennsylvania-avenue, was shot last night by WM. CONNOR, his brother-in-law, and it was supposed mortally wounded. At noon to-day he was better, and there are hopes of his recovery. CONNOR had not been arrested.

Railroad Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 27.

The train due here last evening from Baltimore, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. It ran off the track near Baltimore; the engineer was killed and two others injured; no passengers were hurt. The engineer's name was R. R. McCLOSKY. The accident was caused by the train running over a horse.

The freight train going down, ran over an aged woman near the Bell Road, causing her death soon after. She was walking on the track and would not leave it, though she saw the train approaching, and apparently designed to commit suicide.

The Cricket Match at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 27.

The Cricket match between Syracuse and Oswego, in this city to-day, resulted in favor of the latter.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, June 27—4 P. M.

Up to this hour the Royal Mail steamship Arabia, now about due with Liverpool dates of the 18th inst., has not been signaled at Halifax.

Six Persons Drowned—The Pacific Railway.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 27.

Six persons were drowned last night in the river opposite this city.

A dispatch from Texas says, the Supreme Court of that State has reversed the decision of the Lower Court on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 26.

MILES TAYLOR, Anti-Buchanan, was nominated for Congress by the Second District Democratic Convention on Saturday.

Great Fireworks Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 26.

At an exhibition of fireworks in Charlestown last evening, on Bunker Hill, Mrs. Gowen Frost was accidentally struck with one and fatally injured.

The Canadian and Atlantic Railroad.

PORTLAND, Monday, June 27.

JOHN RICHARD was unanimously elected President of the Canadian and Atlantic Railroad Company this morning.

Governor Banks Visits the Institutions.

SPEECH BY GOVERNOR BANKS.

Yesterday, at the invitation of the Board of Governors, Governor BANKS of Massachusetts, who is in this City, temporarily, made a tour of inspection of our Island Institutions. The party numbered nine in all, including the Governor himself, Mr. J. B. HASKIN, Superintendent Public Works, Commissioners GRAY and BOWDOIN of the Central Park, Messrs. B. ROGERS, Esq., Ex-Alderman THOMAS and others. Starting from the Battery, the party went up to the Island, visiting the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island Hospital, the Penitentiary, Workhouse, Alms-House, Lying-in Hospital, the City Prison, and the Asylum for Idiots. Some three hundred adult idiots were present, besides twenty-three. After these had been examined, the children were drawn up in line, and Governor BANKS addressed them, saying that he understood one of the children had passed to maturity from Vienna, and had gone forward.

Master RYAN stepped forward from the number and made a neat little speech. He [illegible] Massachusetts, the State of [illegible] Wrangel, and alluded to the [illegible] (the speaker,) with one of the [illegible] from a visit which they made to [illegible] Speaker of the House, and expressed the hope [illegible] might find that the charitable institutions of New-York were well and worthily conducted.

Gov. BANKS made a brief but [illegible] and the young gentleman [illegible] expired the number of their hospitals [illegible] and always manifest of gratitude. This was [illegible] the pleasantest occasions in which he had ever been [illegible]. Though engaged constantly with the cares of the day, he had [illegible] institutions [illegible] who contributed so much [illegible] years. The attention which they were [illegible] now, and the constant drilling which they [illegible] pected to, they would find the benefit of [illegible] He thanked them for the regard they had shown to the Commonwealth which he represented. The little specimen of the whole country owed [illegible] sent to the industry of New-York and [illegible] the great work which [illegible] and the prosperity of persons. The great work [illegible] those whom he addressed is so certain, if they persevere, as if they were born in the most [illegible] lots. It is not the force of friends or of fortune that separate men and manifest them through to prosperity. It is the energy to do that which is necessary that the intelligence which directs those efforts [illegible] necessary. They had the things before them; it was theirs to decide what it should bring forth. It is a pleasing sight to see what institutions charity is applied to do for them, and hereafter [illegible] with them a greater share of all that had been given [illegible] the hope of this country is not in [illegible] it is just in the women or in the children—it is in the children. They are the ones who shall carry their [illegible] through the reports and pass away [illegible] its future brighter. In remembrance Governor BANKS urged the children to regard the institutions [illegible] with kindness, and gratefully remember the [illegible] results.

Three hearty cheers greeted the

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Message of the President of Buenos Ayres—Public Education—Financial Improvements—The Impending War—Dictator Lopez III—Changes in the Buenos Ayrean Ministry—Movements of Troops—Counter-Manifestoes of the Argentine and Buenos Ayrean Governments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

On the 1st inst. the Legislature of this State was opened by Governor ALSINA in person. His Message, which is a straightforward and statesmanlike document, gives us a true account of the extraordinary advance of this country, the only point of South America which enjoys a truly Republican rule. Notwithstanding the severe commercial crisis which, sweeping over the world, seemed to take special pleasure in spending its greatest force upon the cities of Hamburgh and Buenos Ayres; notwithstanding the constant incursions of the Pampa Indians and the cowardly commercial war of URQUIZA, we have trebled our exportations in many articles, and in all others have far exceeded the mark of any previous year. To the administration of Dr. ALSINA is also owing the settlement of the long-pending debt question with the English bondholders, and the punctual payment of the quotas as agreed upon. This debt already stands at [illegible], and we have a just right to suppose that if peace is preserved here, another year will bring it up to par.

But the brightest page in the advancement of Buenos Ayres is found in the *Rapido Informe del Gefe del Departamento de Escuelas*, the second report of the Chief of Public Schools. The great progress acquired in this—the most important Department of all Republican progress—does more to give us faith in the salvation of these regions of the world, than all else hitherto advanced or well established. The Legislature of this State has been the first as yet in Spanish America, which has voted large sums of money for the public schools, and the increase since the last report presented in 1856, in spite of isolation and both commercial and personal hostility against Buenos Ayres, has been 60 schools and 2,743 scholars. Buenos Ayres now educates in her public schools with a population at the outside of 130,000 souls more children than either Lima or Rio de Janeiro—this latter containing 300,000 inhabitants.

Absolutely, the whole of this immense advance since the fall of Rosas is due, firstly, to the absence of the tyranny of General URQUIZA, and, secondly, to that firm republican and friend of the United States, Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO. He is the Superintendent of these schools, and the author of the report now before us, and his name should be known to all Americans as the first South American to throw aside the prejudices of race and religion, and to go and study the institutions of the United States with an "humble and contrite spirit." The result has been that, added to his singular courage and uprightness, we are at last like to reverse in Buenos Ayres the verdict which universal mankind has long since passed upon the Spanish-American people. SARMIENTO has lately read before the Atheneum here, a eulogy upon the departed historian PRESCOTT, which, like all his works, breathes that pure love of American institutions and literature which distinguishes him above all other Argentines. Through long years of exile, poverty and desperate struggles with the world, SARMIENTO is one of the very few who never at any time, for any cause, bowed the neck to tyranny. And now, that it is fashionable here to be in the party of liberty, to quote and to strive to imitate the United States in their noblest institutions, let all honor be given to the pioneer in this good work among his countrymen.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the [illegible] of this State are steadily increasing, notwithstanding the law of differential duties which was passed by URQUIZA last Congress, and went into operation here on the first of the new year. They are considerably over $100,000,000 paper money, or about 13,000,000 silver. The expenses last year were [illegible], estimates for the present fiscal year are [illegible]. In fact, the resources of this State are more than double—fully three-fifths those of the other thirteen Provinces; the receipts on the other side of the Arroyo del Medio having never exceeded $2,000,000 silver. The few months during which this iniquitous law of differential duties has held sway has given already sufficient proof that it has been more a suicide for the upper Provinces than harmful to us here. Although it brings much distress to all classes, it is but natural that the poorest should suffer most, and that many of the products of the Provinces, such as the dried fruits, raisins, &c., of Mendoza, which found their greatest consumption in this city, should now find no purchasers.

But all the flattering and true statements of Governor ALSINA in reference to the prosperity of Buenos Ayres are overshadowed by the melancholy forebodings of war, which agitate the public mind throughout the whole region of the Plata, and to which the last few sentences of his message are dedicated. Although since my last per ship *Parana*, Captain LANGDON, nothing has occurred to shake my belief in the continuance of peace, we might as well be at open war, save the shedding of blood. The Government presented to the Legislature last week a special message in reference to the declaration by URQUIZA, asking the proper authorities to create a credit of $30,000,000 paper, as also to order the National Guard or militia beyond the frontiers of the State if necessary. In eight hours after it was submitted to debate, his recommendations had become the law of the land, passing both Chambers by a *perfect unanimity*, two members only being absent from physical causes. This Message of Governor ALSINA is beyond all question the best State paper with which we are acquainted, emanating from any branch of the Spanish-American people. Calm and patriotic, it narrates with truth, and without verbosity or exaggeration, the history of the present difficulties, which are brought about exclusively by the ambition, revenge and avarice of one man—General URQUIZA. It explains in few words the basis upon which the Argentine Confederation is supported, and which alone has prevented Buenos Ayres from joining it; and after relating the unwavering peaceful and fraternal conduct of Buenos Ayres towards its sister States, since the siege of 1853, exculpating it from all blame in the possible results of the present war, he accepts the gauntlet, thrown down by URQUIZA, with the assurance that Buenos Ayres will not be the first to cry *peccavi*.

In accordance with the authorization of the Chambers, Buenos Ayres has begun to arm herself, and the militia are drilled every week throughout the State, having been thoroughly clothed and armed. These steps taken by the Administration of Dr. ALSINA, we consider as dictated by a proper sense of independence and patriotic integrity, *and as the very best means of preserving the peace, and forcing Gen. Urquiza to quietly surrender his Presidential post when its constitutional term has expired.* A man who has been covered by so many perjuries, and who has made a Constitution, only to suppress all real patriotism under its shadow; a Constitution which he has already violated more times in five years than it contains articles, cannot be permitted again to disregard it so far as to continue in the supreme power during his life. But his position—made so as it has been by himself—is a false and untenable one under any circumstances. Either in peace or war his prestige is gone, and he must go the way of all Spanish-American tyrants. Rosas has already sent out word from Southampton that he keeps a chair warm for him.

The effect of the firm stand taken by Buenos Ayres has been obvious and immediate. URQUIZA has not yet left his retreat of San José, nor has he—as his Constitution dictates—opened the Argentine Congress on the 1st of May, but has put it off until the 25th inst. His warlike movements have been limited to sending 500 men to Rosario, and in his proclamation to them, he says that they are sent there to defend that city from the attacks of Buenos Ayres. The upper Provinces have not responded to his *pronunciamento*, and a very general dislike to war is clearly manifested on all sides. LOPEZ, of Paraguay, has [illegible] him, as he has ever done all persons with whom he has dealings, and *refuses assistance*. Thus it turns out that URQUIZA is daily losing his prestige even among his own people.

We regret to chronicle the burial in the Protestant Cemetery of this City of Lieut. S. S. BARNEY, U. S. N., second-lieutenant of the United States brig *Bainbridge*. Mr. BARNEY died suddenly of convulsions on the night of the 6th instant, when the brig was near Colonia. His commander—accompanied by the brigs *Perry* and *Dolphin*, all three under the orders of the commodore, Captain STEEDMAN—returned to this City the following morning in a strong gale of wind. The succeeding day, Sunday, 7th instant, the remains were disembarked under escort of his shipmates in arms—a [illegible] were generally accompanied by English officers and American residents; they were deposited, as directed, near the tomb of Mr. FORBES, of Boston, who died here many years ago, whilst United States Consul. The Episcopal service, with its noble belief in the salvation of the soul through the Saviour of mankind, and with its assurance that as, indeed, "Death is swallowed up in victory," was said whilst his body was consigned "to the ground: earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," and three volleys from the Guard closed from his friends forever, all save the memory of the dead.

Mr. BARNEY was from Washington City, of the date of 1841. He was a widower and left one daughter, now an orphan.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Yesterday a change of Ministry took place here which has given very general satisfaction. General PACHECO, one of the veterans of the War of Independence, resigned the War portfolio on account of his extreme age and consequent bad health. Colonel BARTOLOMÉ MITRE passes from the Foreign Affairs to the War Department, and will soon go to the country in campaign. After his departure, Ex-Governor OBLIGADO will take his place, and the Foreign Affairs is supplied by Dr. DALMACIO VELEZ SARSFIELD. These two latter gentlemen are now Senators, and a new election must be held to fill their vacancies. No better men could have been selected, and SARSFIELD, in particular, is probably the most distinguished Argentine statesman and lawyer now alive, and a most ardent admirer of the United States in more than words.

The Government has ordered the march of 1,500 of the National Guard to the frontier. LOPEZ, of Paraguay, is said to be very sick—*quien sabe!* if this is not a pretext to neglect sending his arbiter to Washington, though it may well be time for him to go "where the good niggers go."

FRIDAY, May 13.

The rapid march of events at present brings us something of importance every day. Yesterday the new Ministry entered energetically upon their duties. Another steamer has been bought, and the two steamers *General Pinto* and *Buenos Ayres* have left for the interior rivers.

One thousand of the National Guard have been detailed for immediate service upon the frontier, and the re-formation of the Spanish and Italian legions—which did such good service against URQUIZA during the siege of 1853—decreed. General HORNOS has already marched to the frontier, at the head of eight hundred men.

In the Legislature, additional laws have been passed in the character of reprisals, and as an answer to the decree of URQUIZA's Government, under date of the 19th April last. In this decree, which was a virtual declaration of war, and was signed by every member of URQUIZA's Cabinet, it was forbidden to issue paper money from the Buenos Ayres Bank; all foreign agents, including the Consuls, were required to report themselves at Paraná, and every officer of the Buenos Ayres Government, civil and military, is held responsible, in his properties and life, for every act of governmental authority, whether interior or exterior of the State of Buenos Ayres, and the Directors of the Bank are placed in the same category.

Buenos Ayres has returned the compliment, by *action of her Legislature* as follows: Decree No. 1 declares "General D. JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA, and all those who direct or indirectly contribute to make war on Buenos Ayres, responsible with their properties, for all the expenses necessarily accrued in repelling this unjust aggression.

All those private persons who lose their interests by occasion of the present war or its operations, have a right to indemnization from these same properties.

The call or hypothecation of all or any real estate property, moveables or immoveables, which belong to individuals who may have taken part in the war against Buenos Ayres, or should do so hereafter, and those who remain beyond the territory of the State, thus abandoning the post of honor, which they ought to take in with the army of the National Guard, is prohibited.

DECREE 2.—Declares traitors to the country all the natives of Buenos Ayres who have signed the *pronunciamientos* of the different towns of the Confederation, asking war against this State, and the extermination of its sons.

DECREE 3.—Prohibits all those who have signed such petitions from returning to Buenos Ayres without special permission to do so, and destining to two years' service upon the frontier all those guilty thereof who may be arrested within the State.

Though we are a strong friend to peace, and believe that our difficulties here will be sooner and more solidly arranged without than with war, we cannot but approve of these measures; they are taken in self-defence, and we doubt not will have a powerful influence in preventing an open rupture.

Should LOPEZ, of Paraguay, assist URQUIZA, in a quarrel to which he is no party, this Government will issue letters-of-marque to many hundreds of small sailing vessels, now lying idle in this port, owing to the differential duties, and manned by some 15,000 Italians, and will decree that all their prizes will belong to the capturers. This will settle LOPEZ in less than no time, and leave but small assets for the American claimants. NOTOR.

VIRGINIA.

A Busy Week in Richmond—German Celebration of Whit-Monday—Three Italians Drowned in James River—Singular Love Affair—Attempt to Recover a Child from an Alleged Abandoned Woman—Strange Story in Connection Therewith—Laying the Corner Stone of a New Catholic Church—Laying the Corner Stone of a New Masonic Temple.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., Monday, June 20, 1859.

The past week has been one of unusual excitement, a variety of incidents having occurred to disturb the usual quiet of this city. Whit-Monday was celebrated as usual by the Germans, who assembled for the purpose at one of the Gardens, and, inasmuch as it is one of the annual holiday seasons for the colored population, country negrodom was largely represented in town,—some to sell the proceeds of their extra labor; and others to spend the little money they had accumulated since last holiday, in seeing the Richmond elephant, whilst the town boys, "dressed to death," spent the season in luxurious ease. The numerous tobacco factories were closed during Monday and Tuesday, to allow their colored operatives this season of repose and enjoyment. On Monday, my servant, usually very attentive, was not to be found, and upon inquiry I ascertained that he had gone into the country to see his wife, which his owners allowed him to do twice a year—at Christmas and Whitsuntide. On Wednesday he reappeared, but seemed to be unhappy. During his absence from his wife, an event had occurred which increased the wealth of his master, but filled his own heart with sadness. He felt as a father, but mourned the fate of his offspring as a slave.

There is a vast difference in the appearance of the country bordering on the James and Hudson rivers. After losing sight of Richmond, in a sail down the river, you will see no beautiful mansions, and but few evidences of civilization. The shores and banks of the stream appear to be in their primitive condition, with the rare exception of an occasional cultivated field, in which a few slave men and women may be seen at work.

A few days ago five Italians, Louis Botto, Louis Arrata, Peter Masonta, Francis Javasco and Jaconia Cornia, left the city in a sail-boat upon a pleasure excursion. During their progress a flaw of wind struck the boat, filled her with water, and finally the whole party found themselves struggling for life in the rapid, muddy current, with no one to assist them. JAVASCO, CORNIA and MASONTA were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered and buried. MASONTA was quite a young man, and is said to have left funds in the hands of the family with whom he lived. He had relatives somewhere in the United States, who may be benefited by this notice.

A remarkable love affair has occupied the public mind for some days. A young man, named JERRARD J. WILLIAMS, of a highly respectable family, visited the daughter of Mr. CARTER, also a respectable citizen of Henrico. Mr. WILLIAMS was clerk in a large wholesale establishment in this city, and Miss INDIANA CARTER was a most respectable, beautiful and accomplished young lady. She received the visits of WILLIAMS at her father's house until he left Richmond and obtained employment in New-York, when he corresponded with her. Early in January last, Miss CARTER gave birth to a child, having, up to that time, concealed her indiscretion. Upon the heel of this event, Mr. CARTER made his way to New-York, in search of WILLIAMS—found him—told him the story of his wrongs and his grief—whereupon WILLIAMS promised to return and make the *amende honorable* by marrying Miss C., and the two returned to Richmond. A marriage license was obtained, and Rev. Mr. WILLIS was sent for to perform the solemn ceremony. Upon his arrival the clergyman refused to marry them until the young man had been apprised of the birth of the child, of which fact it appears, he had not heard. This being done, WILLIAMS refused to marry, alleging that his intimacy was too recent to produce any such results. A furious war of words ensued, and to prevent serious consequences, both parties were arrested, taken before a magistrate, and bound over to keep the peace, and the match was broken off, and next morning WILLIAMS returned to New-York. No publicity was given to the affair, and it was supposed to be at an end.

On Monday last WILLIAMS returned to the city on a temporary visit—Mr. CARTER heard of his reappearance, and had him arrested on a charge of attempting an abortion, by administering sundry powders and pills to Miss CARTER. The day of trial was appointed, but when it arrived, Miss C., who was to be the principal witness, was not able to be in Court, having the day previous swallowed an ounce of laudanum to destroy herself. The timely application of a stomach pump, however, defeated her design. The trial was postponed, and the whole affair was subsequently left to referees, both parties agreeing to abide by the decision, which has not yet been made.

Since writing the above the referees have made their report. They say they are satisfied a marriage engagement existed between the parties, and that WILLIAMS' plea, for refusal to marry, is not valid, but that he is the father of the child. Still, they say that no adequate reparation can be made for the injury inflicted, and that, considering the present feelings of the parties towards each other, marriage is not required or justifiable, as it would seem but a mockery of reparation to assume vows which neither can conscientiously take. They close their report with the following remarkable paragraph:

"The Committee moreover decide that there should be no further prosecution of the matter at law, remembering the words—'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.' The hand of the great Healer can bind up the wounds which have been inflicted on the innocent connections, and to Him they would with tenderest sympathy commit them."

Some three years ago, Mrs. MAGILL, of this city, was in Philadelphia, and to procure a child, presented herself to the Lady Managers of the "Northern Home for Friendless Children," as an applicant for a little girl. She represented herself as a person of wealth and high respectability, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This being deemed sufficient, she obtained a girl five years of age, named MARY DE GRACE HESS, the child of a poor, hard-working woman, but being unable to support it, sent it to the "Home." Recently, the Managers ascertained that Mrs. MAGILL was an abandoned woman, and that all her representations, except as to wealth, were false, whereupon, they informed the mother of the child, who, on Saturday last, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding MAGILL to produce the child. The trial will take place next week, the woman, in the meantime, being held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

It is related of Mrs. MAGILL, that some years ago, she resided in Baltimore with her husband; they lived unhappily together and he said she threatened to poison him. Suddenly, he disappeared—his body, dead or alive, could not be found, and it was supposed that she had murdered him. She was arrested upon suspicion, and the case remained undetermined for some three years—still, the body of the murdered man was not found. About the time of her husband's disappearance one of the U. S. war vessels went to sea on a three years' cruise, and when she returned, it was proposed to search among the crew for the missing man. This search was made, when the lost was found, and the dead husband appeared in Court, to establish the innocence of his wife. Mrs. MAGILL is said to be a woman of more than ordinary personal attractions, and to be owner of the Richmond Theatre.

On Sunday afternoon a large concourse of citizens assembled in Twenty-fifth street, between Grace and Broad streets, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church, upon which occasion Bishop McGILL made an address of unusual interest, in which he explained the meaning of the ceremony.

On Monday, June 14, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Union Henrico Lodge, No. 130, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, took place on Twenty-fifth street, Union Hill. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the ceremonies, which were performed by Richmond Lodge No. 10. The Knights Templars appeared on horseback, and added great interest to the scene. An appropriate address was delivered by B. H. WELLFORD, Esq. V. V.

POLITICAL.

General Sam Houston on Americanism.

General HOUSTON having been requested by a number of citizens of Texas to express his views of the American Party, replied in the following letter:

INDEPENDENCE, Texas, July 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of yesterday's date was presented to me early in the afternoon. At the present time, I feel no hesitancy in expressing my opinion in relation to the American Order or its principles. I feel that my fellow-citizens, in whose service I have been so long engaged, are entitled to my views, which in their opinion may, in any way, affect the public interest. At an earlier period of the State canvass, it might have been charged upon me that I was endeavoring to influence the elections in our State; but as the election is so near at hand that my opinion cannot have general circulation, I cannot be charged with interference.

You may rest assured that, in relying on my candor and sincerity, you will meet with no disappointment. Owing to the heated state of the public mind, the influence of Federal patronage, and the desperate efforts wh'ch are making to smother American sentiment and quiet the upheavings of the American mind, I expect to receive a full share of vituperation and abuse. A belief, too, that the election in Virginia has strangled the efforts of the American people in regaining their legitimate rights and vindicating their inherent principles, is, to my belief, fallacious. I regard the result in the Virginia election as highly encouraging to the principles of the Order. The efforts were of the most Herculean and untiring order, within the State, and aided and backed by the Federal patronage. In a party contest in the State, any interference on the part of the Federal Administration, would have been deemed an outrage. As it is, the old orthodox State of Virginia has received and recognized the right of Federal interference in her State elections. The Democracy of Virginia will yet awake to the proper appreciation of the rights of their Commonwealth and the extent of their Federal power.

In treating of a subject that has been so generally and elaborately discussed as that of the American Order, it would be difficult to present anything original in the way of argument—hence my aim will be, to offer my deductions and conclusions from the facts and arguments of others, and to glance at the causes which have given rise to the present excitement. The movement, I regard as one growing out of a great crisis in the affairs of our nation, and the presence of a sound, healthful and vigorous nationality, which will be commensurate to solve and carry out the great principles of free Government, and to prevent the liberties of the country from being destroyed by the machinations of demagogue and factionist, whilst they continue to chant the Syren song of "no danger." At the same time, they cry out, beware of the danger of secret societies. It is true that secret societies have always been dangerous to despots and tyrants. They have even denounced and proscribed Masonry. The Pope with other potentates have crushed the ancient order in their dominions. In our country we have seen the portals leading into its sacred temples, for awhile closed and deserted. Secret societies were then denounced. Thank heaven, that cloud of fanaticism, which for awhile overshadowed it, has been dispelled by the light of reason, and it still continues to extend the blessings of its principles to thousands of disconsolate widows and orphans. The opponents of the American Order exclaim, it is a political association! and therefore ought not to be secret.

In reply, yes it is secret and its name denotes its objects. Is it the first secret political Society which has been organized in the United States? It is as well known as any other historical truth, that Gen. WASHINGTON and many of his compatriots of the Revolution, were members of the Cincinnati Society, in which, if I am not under misapprehension, no man is eligible to membership even now unless he is a native American, since the heroes who fought in the Revolution passed off the stage of life. Was not this a secret Society? Was it not purely political? Was not General WASHINGTON, at the time of his death, President of this Society? I should really like to know what the Anti-Americans think of this scrap of history. They cannot deny it. Then, I will ask them, what danger has grown out of this secret political Society which has existed in our country for more than half a century? The Columbian Order—known as the Tammany Society—highly influential, maintains its existence without danger to the liberties of the country.

General JACKSON was a member of this Society, and I know prominent statesmen, throughout the nation, who are members of it, and as I, myself am one, and understand its principles, I can assert they are patriotic and national. What say the Anti-Americans to these facts?

Can any sane man believe that Gen. WASHINGTON or Gen. JACKSON, would have united with any association or order not purely American? Would either have entered into any political league when secrecy was enjoined, if he had not approved of the principle of secrecy in political associations? From my knowledge of WASHINGTON, the sacrifices he made for his country, united with his fervid patriotism and his preference for everything American, I cannot doubt for one moment, if he were now living, he would cheerfully sanction the principles of the American Order. From my personal and familiar knowledge of the principles of Gen. JACKSON, I am confident that were he living, to counteract the policy of European potentates and statesmen, to throw upon our shores their refuse population of convicts and paupers, to pervert our ballot boxes and populate our poorhouses, he would most cordially sanction and inculcate the principles of the American Order. The instances which I have given of secret political associations, are not the only ones which have existed in our country, and which have been, and continue to be practiced by the two political parties.

Are not secret caucuses continually held by the political leaders of both parties in Congress? "O, yes, it will be answered, very true? but there is a necessity for this. We have to take care of our parties, to form plans for the people to carry out. And if we did not make platforms for them, they would not know how to vote upon important subjects." This explains much of the opposition to the present movement of the people. The action of the American order is only the pulsations of the American heart, which forces liberty through the heart of the masses, and will cause them to reclaim that power and influence which the arts of demagogues and assumptions of "party leaders," have appropriated to themselves, and generally allow the people to cast their votes in accordance with the caucus decisions whether secret or open. Should the American movement succeed, as it must, if our liberties are to be preserved, many good, easy souls who feel seated in power, will have to yield that power, which has been used in directing the people to carry out their edicts, prepared in caucus and proclaimed in convention. The cry of Abolitionism has been raised by the Anti-American party in the South, for no other purpose than to alarm their fears and strangle the American feeling.

Have not the two parties for years past charged each other with being identified with Abolitionists as it suited party interest? The American Order have given their platform to the world. I perceive by the intelligence of the day that one of the oldest statesmen, the standard bearer of the party, General CASS, has approved the platform of the American Order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia.

From '50 to '54, Abolitionism appeared to die away. Its notes were seldom heard; or if heard, not heeded. The compromise of '50 had silenced agitation, and the last Congress, at its meeting, though composed of nearly three hundred members, claimed but four avowed Abolitionists in both Houses. Now they are formidable in number! What has produced this wonderful revolution? Was it not brought about under the present Democratic Administration, which came into power by a greater majority than any preceding one where there was a contest? Is it now powerful?

"What first broke it down, and built up the Free-Soil and Abolition Party against it? Was it not the Nebraska bill? Does any one acquainted with the facts doubt it?"

Was not that measure concocted in a secret caucus of seven persons? It surely was. Indorsed by the President, and by his influence carried through Congress, in violation of the platform of both political parties, proclaimed at Baltimore. Had not the President given reiterated pledges that he would discourage the agitation of the Slavery question in and out of Congress, and elsewhere? Were those pledges redeemed by him? Was not this measure the first thing to renew the agitation since 1850? No candid man can suppose to the contrary.

It is regarded by moderate men at the North, good Democrats, who always stood by the South, as a breach of good faith, and they either opposed the Administration, or would not give it their support. This measure gave definite expression of disapprobation by many who aided in electing the President; but there were other causes, and all united, gave rise to the American Order. The selection of the President's Cabinet, although it was highly unacceptable to the Democratic Party, they made an effort to swallow it. General discontent was growing up in the country. This feeling was aggravated by a report that an agreement was made between a Catholic Bishop and General PIERCE—conditional that General PIERCE was to receive the Catholic vote, and, in the event of his election, a situation in his Cabinet should be given to a member of the Catholic denomination. As this was published, and not denied, it was believed. Nor was this all. Foreigners were selected to all important missions to foreign Governments, to the exclusion of distinguished American statesmen. About this time it was ascertained that an unusual number of convicts and paupers were thrown upon our shores from European prisons and poorhouses. The belief obtained that those classes of emigrants were thrust upon us by the policy of foreign Governments, who never can bear us good as long as we remain a free and independent people. These facts, in connection with general discontent towards the Administration, with threats made in the Catholic newspapers and periodicals, seemed at once to arouse the people, and admonish them to prepare for the contest. The cry was then raised by the Anti-Americans that the object of the American order was the proscription of Catholics and foreigners. This I deny! The threats and denunciations came from Catholic journals, which gave the alarm to Protestants and Americans. The design of the American order is not to put down Catholics, but to prevent Catholics from putting down Protestants. The members of the order would not nor do they intend to interfere with the Catholic religion, or their mode of worship; but, at the same time, we are not willing to place power in the hands of those who acknowledge or owe temporal allegiance to any foreign prince, king or potentate. Again, it is said the principles of the American Order proscribe foreigners, and are intended to extend the period of naturalization. I do not regard this principle as proscriptive. I understand foreigners are to be protected in the full enjoyment of all their civil rights, and of exercising whatever religious opinions or mode of worship they may prefer. No one wishes to abridge those privileges.

The possession and exercise of political rights are distinct matters. Females and minors possess and enjoy civil rights, yet they are not capable of exercising the political right of suffrage. That is a constitutional right, to those who are not natives it is a matter of grace and favor of Congress and of the Constitution. Congress has the power to invest foreigners with the right upon such conditions as may be thought proper and expedient for the well-being of the Republic.

The teachers of the modern School, who claim to be the only Democrats or patriots in the country, admit "that some modification of the naturalization laws might be well enough." They take care not to say how far they are willing to go. Are they willing to extend the period of probation to twenty-one years? If they are not, I am. If such laws were passed they could not affect those who are already naturalized, and who enjoy the full benefits of our institutions. Nor would it prejudice the claims of those who might have reached the American soil at the time of the passage, or going into operation of such laws. Such a measure, I should think ought to be hailed by naturalized foreigners and those whose claims to naturalization have commenced with as much joy as if they were native Americans. If not on their own account, they should at least hail it on account of their children. The *foreigners* who have been naturalized in our country are generally of a class who would feel it a poor compliment paid them to place convicts and paupers on a *footing of equality* with them; or to say that such beings were entitled to the considerations which are due the naturalized citizen.

I am in favor of excluding from our shores persons who cannot come to the country with a certificate from our consular agents in the country which they leave, representing them as persons of good character; or if they have been guilty of political offences in their country, to state the same, that a proper allowance might be made by our Government. I am becoming suspicious of the teachers in these days of UTILITARIAN politics. And before I enlist under the leaders of *modern* Democracy, I wish to know of them whether they stand on the JACKSON or CALHOUN platform. Between their platforms there was an essential difference. JACKSON's was the Constitution and the Union. This is the platform upon which I stand, and if, as has been asserted, the American Party is down, the battle over, and victory won, I shall only feel mortified to witness at my period of life, after having looked upon so many vicissitudes of my country, to see an Anti-American feeling triumph. One consolation, at least, will be left me. Whilst the triumphs of American principles were reverberating throughout the Union, I was silent. When those principles are said to be in eclipse I come forward with cheerfulness and declare that *I believe the salvation of my country is only to be secured by adherence to the principles of the American Order.*

A triumph is claimed by Anti-Americans, based on the suppositions that all counsels will be broken up, from the fact that some withdrawals have and may continue to take place. In all cases within my knowledge where withdrawals have occurred, a greater number were added to the order than seceders. Occasionally, men have joined the order from motives which did little credit to its principles, and remained members for months. Their motives can only be inferred from their actions. They remained quietly until nominations were made, in which they were not so fortunate as they much desired to be. Those persons soon after withdrew from the order, denouncing it as an "UNHOLY, DARK LANTERN SOCIETY."

In many cases, seceders have regarded themselves as highly qualified teachers of the newfangled politics in Texas. But not of the *good old Jefferson and Jackson Democracy*. The present is a momentous epoch in the annals of our country.

A vast responsibility devolves upon us. We are acting in the present, it is true, but we are also acting for all future generations. We are accountable to our posterity. We have received a heritage from our fathers. Shall we regard it with care, and transmit it unimpaired to our children? Shall we remain American? Shall we remain national? Or shall we surrender ourselves to demagogues and party leaders? Or shall we sell our birthright for a mess of potage?

We have a high and holy duty to perform to our country, and if we, as Americans, cannot maintain and preserve our freedom, is it possible, or even probable, that we will find a safer depository in the hands of foreigners, or the satellites of a Pope? whose system of religion pursues all American Protestants with denunciations while living, and denies their bodies burial after death, in Catholic countries. Is it a crime, or even fault in Americans who seek to resist an influence so adverse to principles of free government? Is it proscription to fortify ourselves against all encroachments upon religious or political freedom? If it is wrong, then I am wrong. If it is right, then I will maintain the right.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

SAM HOUSTON.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Philadelphia *Press* (Douglas) enlarges upon Senator DOUGLAS' recent letter in regard to the Presidency. It says:

"Judge DOUGLAS proposes no act of disorganization to the Democratic Party. He plants himself upon the recognized and accepted principles of that party, and, although he abstained from saying the word, the whole tenor of his communication is to the effect that when the doctrines of a great political party are rejected and betrayed, it is idle to plead in its behalf the skeleton of a mere organization. This declaration of principle on the part of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS should go forth among the Democracy as an olive-branch of harmony. *To us of the Free States it offers victory in every Representative, Senatorial and Congressional District.* To the South it proposes no injustice, for the double reason that he who offers it has been the life-long champion of Southern rights, and because the principle itself has been indorsed and approved by every conservative Southern statesman, beginning with HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and ending with ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia. If the Charlestown Convention is not the mere echo of custom-houses, post-offices, navy-yards, United States marshals, and Cabinet Ministers, it will rejoice in the opportunity presented by the proposition of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to consolidate the Democratic Party upon a platform which will be the gospel of our political salvation for generations to come. Judge DOUGLAS, if we know the man, does not ask as a 'condition precedent' that he should be the candidate. All that he desires is that the pledges and principles of the Democratic Party should be religiously observed. This done, the selection of a standard-bearer will be a secondary consideration."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says of the Douglas letter:

"In defining his position against the revival of the Slave-Trade, a Congressional slave case for the Territories and so-called popular sovereignty, Mr. DOUGLAS has taken a step which will certainly attract strength to him. And if he had been equally fortunate in selecting the time for his demonstration, as he has been politic in other respects, his aspirations would have been still further advanced. As it is, the opposition of all the rival interests will now be concentrated against him, as the chief obstacle to individual success, and he will be met at Charleston with an organized combination, like that which Lord DERBY's ministry recently encountered, bent upon defeating him, no matter what may happen afterwards. This is no time, if indeed there ever is one, for Presidential letter writing. Politicians would find very useful instruction in one of TALLEYRAND's well-known maxims, and patriotic gentlemen who have candidates in training, can render them no better service now than to put padlocks on their mouths, and irons on their hands, or establish a 'lock-up' for a year to come. The only trouble about the last suggestion would be in providing accommodation for the number of victims who might be thus temporarily restrained of their personal liberty."

Mr. BENJ. F. HALL, the new editor of the Auburn *Union*, (late the *American*,) is sustaining a sharp warfare with the Auburn *Advertiser*. Mr. HALL says he is endeavoring "to cement and harmonize the union of Americans and Republicans in this State." The *Advertiser* says he is a hypocrite. Mr. HALL replies to this charge:

"The editor knows that it was never our habit to abuse any body bitterly. We have been, as he well knows, a Republican in sentiment and feeling ever since that party was organized, and as such when our party was contesting elections with Americans, we were opposed to them. To obviate the necessity of any further contests of this sort, however, we are in favor of union now. This is our hypocrisy."

The Chicago *Herald* (Administration) is exceedingly joyful over the current rumor that the Douglas organ (the *Times*) in Chicago, is about to change hands. It is said that the present editor is to retire, and that the paper will be placed upon a new footing. The *Herald* says it is "a change devoutly to be wished;" and comments upon the past course of the *Times* in a way which bears little appearance of "reconciliation and harmony." The *Herald* says:

"It is notoriously true that the course pursued by the *Times* for a year past has been such as to injure and disgrace the party to which it professes to belong, and that, as at present conducted, its entire influence is for evil, and that continually. Like Ishmael of old, its hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against it. It is believed that the *Times* is now the chief, if not the only obstacle in the way to prevent the union of the party in this State. Having caused the difficulties heretofore existing, more by its offensive manner than by the principles which it has labored to inculcate, it seems now to take a sort of fiendish pride in gloating over the mischief it has wrought."

There is a project on foot in Kansas to include in the State of Kansas so much of the Territory of Nebraska as lies south of the Platte River. The Lawrence *Republican*, alluding to this scheme, regards its accomplishment as impossible. The *Republican* says:

"We believe a portion of the people inhabiting that section of Nebraska have elected delegates who will seek admission to the Wyandot Constitutional Convention. We cannot learn that this project originated with the people, either of Nebraska or Kansas, but it seems rather to be the work of certain political wire-workers, who have their own ends to subserve thereby. Indeed, there is a strong feeling of opposition to the proposed measure among the people of Nebraska south of the Platte. Several of the strongest journals there express themselves decidedly against it. Among our own people the subject has hardly been agitated—from the fact that there has been no expectation that the matter would be seriously pressed."

The Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, has come to the defence of the Administration, in the matter of the charges of extravagance. A long letter, addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, appears in the Memphis *Avalanche*. Mr. JONES admits the correctness of the figures, which show a present annual expenditure of eighty millions; but endeavors to shield the Administration by shifting the responsibility to the shoulders of the Opposition. He says:

"I believe the fact may be confidently assumed, without fear of contradiction by the record, that in a very large majority of the cases and acts of Congress which have so materially increased the expenditures of the General Government since the expiration of Mr. POLK's administration, in March, 1849, they have been supported by a majority of the Opposition in Congress. In nine cases out of ten, in which the yeas and nays were called, I doubt not the majority of the Opposition will be found to have recorded their votes in the affirmative."

The inharmonious Democracy of North Carolina have received a brisk rebuff from the Hon. T. D. McDOWELL, of Elizabethtown, who was nominated for Congress by a Convention held in Columbus County, but declined to run on the ground that the action of the nominating Convention tended to disorganize the party. It appears that Mr. McDOWELL was nominated by the citizens of a single county; no delegates having been present from the other counties comprised within the Congressional District. Mr. McDOWELL rebukes the Democracy for this schism, and adds:

"However much I might feel flattered by being selected as the representative of the district, I could never consent to be thus honored at the risk of jeopardizing the success of the Democratic Party. I esteem its success too important to allow personal considerations to influence me when there is danger of its defeat. Under these circumstances, I must decline most respectfully to become a candidate."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"Orders have been issued to the different Administration papers throughout the country that the work of excommunication against Judge DOUGLAS and all his friends must be at once renewed. You have seen the articles in the *Constitution* and the *Star*, of to-day. This key-note will be taken up by all the other papers that live upon the patronage of the Administration. This is well, and shows how consistently the men in office here maintain the desertion of principle which began in the Autumn of 1857."

THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD.

Flattering Accounts from the Mines—Statement from Mr. Horace Greeley and others—A Caution.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

We have received copies of the Leavenworth *Times* of the 21st, and the *Rocky Mountain News* extra of the 11th inst. From the *Times* we learn that the Pike's Peak Express reached Leavenworth on the 20th, in eight days from Denver City, bringing $2,500 in dust on consignment. New discoveries had been made at Jackson diggings, which it was thought would equal the Gregory diggings in richness. Messrs. SMOOT & RUSSELL, of Leavenworth, had received $500 in dust from the new placer. HORACE GREELEY had arrived at Denver City in six days and twenty-three hours from the Missouri River. He immediately started for the Gregory diggings, in company with A. D. RICHARDSON, a well-known citizen of Kansas, formerly of the Boston *Journal*, and a Mr. HENRY VILLARD. After fifteen miles travel they came upon the banks of Clear Creek, where they found several hundred wagons and tents belonging to the miners in the mountains. From this point to the diggings—a distance of some twenty miles—the journey was accomplished on mules over precipitous hills and ravines covered with heavy [illegible] and granite boulders. After a tour of inspection through the various mines, the three explorers prepared the annexed statement for publication in the *Rocky Mountain News*.

On the evening of the 8th, Mr. GREELEY addressed an assemblage of some four hundred miners, giving his opinion as to the extent and value of the gold resources of the country, advocating their organization into a State as speedily as possible, and urging them to keep clear of groggeries and gambling hells.

STATEMENT OF MESSRS. GREELEY, RICHARDSON AND VILLARD.

GREGORY'S DIGGINGS,
(Near Clear Creek, in the Rocky Mountains,)
Thursday, June 9, 1859.

The undersigned, none of them miners, nor directly interested in mining, but now here for the express purpose of ascertaining and setting forth the truth with regard to a subject of deep and general interest, as to which the widest and wildest diversity of assertion and opinion is known to exist, unite in the following statement:

We have this day personally visited nearly all the mines or claims already opened in this valley, (that of a little stream running into Clear Creek at this point;) have witnessed the operation of digging, transporting and washing the vein-stone, (a partially decomposed or rotten quartz, running in regular veins from southwest to northeast, between shattered walls of an impure granite;) have seen the gold plainly visible in the riffles of nearly every sluice, and in nearly every pan of the rotten quartz washed in our presence; have seen gold (but rarely visible to the naked eye) in pieces of the quartz not yet fully decomposed, and have obtained from the few who have already sluices in operation accounts of their several products, as follows:

ZEIGLER, SPAIN & CO., from South Bend, Ind., have run a sluice, with some interruptions, for the last three weeks. They are four in company, with one hired man. They have taken out a little over 3,000 pennyweights of gold, estimated by them as worth at least $3,000. Their first day's work produced $21; their highest was $495.

SOPRIS, HENDERSON & CO., (from Farmington, Indiana,) have run their sluice six days in all with four men—one to dig, one to carry, and two to wash; four days last week produced $607; Monday of this week, $280; no further reported. They have just put in a second sluice, which only began to run this morning.

[Here follow voluminous details of mining successes.]

Of the vein-stone, probably not more than one-half is so decomposed that the gold can be washed from it. The residue of the quartz is shoveled out of the sluices, and reserved to be crushed and washed hereafter. The miners estimate this as equally rich with that which has "rotted" so that the gold may be washed from it; hence, that they realize, as yet, but half the gold dug by them. This seems probable, but its truth remains to be tested.

It should be borne in mind that, while the miners here now labor under many disadvantages, which must disappear with the growth of their experience and the improvements of their now rude machinery, they at the same time enjoy advantages which cannot be retained indefinitely, nor rendered universal. They are all working near a small mountain stream, which affords them an excellent supply of water for washing at a very cheap rate; and, though such streams are very common here, the leads stretch over rugged hills and considerable mountains, down which the vein-stone must be carried to water at a serious cost. It does not seem probable that the thousands of claims already made or being made on these leads can be worked so profitably in the average as those already in operation. We hear already of many who have worked their claims for days (by panning) without having "raised the color," as the phrase is—that is, without having found any gold whatever. We presume thousands are destined to encounter lasting and utter disappointment, quartz veins which bear no gold being a prominent feature of the geology of all this region.

We cannot conclude this statement without protesting most earnestly against a renewal of the infatuation which impelled thousands to rush to this region a month or two since, only to turn back before reaching it or to hurry away immediately after, more hastily than they came. Gold mining is a business which eminently requires of its votaries capital, experience, energy, endurance, and in which the highest qualities do not always command success. There may be hundreds of ravines in these mountains as rich in gold as that in which we write, and there probably are many; but up to this hour, we do not know that any such have been discovered. There are said to be five thousand people already in this ravine, and hundreds more pouring into it daily. Tens of thousands more have been passed by us on our rapid journey to this place, or heard of as on their way hither by other routes. For these, nearly every pound of provisions and supplies of every kind must be hauled by teams from the Missouri River, some 700 miles distant, over roads which are mere trails, crossing countless unbridged water-courses, always steep-banked, and often miry, and at times so swollen by rains as to be utterly impassable by wagons. Part of this distance is a desert yielding grass, wood and water only at intervals of several miles, and then very scantily. To attempt to cross this desert on foot is madness—suicide—murder. To cross it with teams in midsummer, when the water-courses are mainly dry and the grass eaten up, is possible only to those who know just where to look for grass and water, and whose water must be carried along to preserve life.

A few months hence—probably by the middle of October—this whole Alpine region will be snowed under or frozen up, so as to put a stop to the working of sluices, if not to mining altogether. There, then, for *a period of at least seven months, will be neither employment, food nor shelter* within five hundred miles for the thousands pouring hither under the delusion that gold may be picked up here like pebbles on the sea-shore [illegible] and that when they [illegible]. Great disappointment, great [illegible] can escape the latter who arrive [illegible] City after September without ample means [illegible] in a very dear country, at least through [illegible]. We charge those who manage [illegible] a part of our statement without [illegible] the whole; and we beg the Press [illegible] with us in warning the whole people [illegible] rush to these gold [illegible] but one far more destructive of [illegible]

[illegible]

A WOMAN KILLED BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND—HER PARAMOUR SHOT.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, June 25.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, a murder of an exceedingly cold-blooded and atrocious character was perpetrated on Second-street, near the end of the new Birmingham bridge, in the Eighth Ward. The victim was the well-known MARY DELANY, and her murderer EDWARD JONES, Constable of the [illegible] Ward, her husband. The greater part of the hair had been torn from the head of the unfortunate woman, while her body was literally hacked to pieces, and her entire clothing [illegible] saturated with blood. One of her fingers had been shot off, and there was a horrible gash on her skull under the left ear, which penetrated to the brain. The face and breast were covered with clotted blood, and the whole appearance of the corpse [was] indicative of a long and desperate struggle.

It appears that shortly after 9 o'clock, while the Alderman was engaged in taking bail in a larceny case before him, JONES rushed into the office, and approaching the magistrate, exclaimed in a rather excited tone of voice, "I've killed her." The Alderman, astonished, inquired, "Who?" to which JONES replied "MARY. I killed them both, I caught them in the act at the Birmingham bridge." The Alderman still at a loss whether to believe the man or not, told him to sit down and he would attend to the matter in a moment. The latter did so, and presently a messenger entered the office and informed the Alderman that a woman had been murdered near the end of the Birmingham bridge, and that from the appearance of the body it was believed that it was that of MARY DELANY. This convinced the magistrate that the statement of JONES was no idle story, and he both promptly and properly committed him for further hearing on Monday. On his way to jail he was about giving the Alderman a full and candid history of the transaction, when the latter cautioned him how he made statements which might afterwards be used in evidence against him. The prisoner took the hint at once, and has not since, as we could learn, referred to the murder. His version of the affair, summed up in a few words, is this: He states that he went home on Friday night and found his wife absent. He had good reason for suspecting that she had returned to her old practices, and was cohabiting with others, and, believing that she was engaged in an intrigue of this kind, he resolved to find her out and punish her. With this view, and filled with a thirst for vengeance, if not for blood, he traced the deceased to the scene of the murder, where he alleges he "caught her in the act" with another man. He shot them both, and afterwards attacked them with a knife. The woman was butchered almost on the spot, but what became of her paramour, if indeed there was a paramour, he was unable to say, nor has he yet been discovered.

If a man sought the life of another, and had given him the privilege of selecting a place for the perpetration of the crime, he could scarcely fix upon a spot better adapted for so terrible a deed than that where MARY DELANY lost her life. There are no houses in the immediate vicinity, and save the few who cross the bridge at this late hour, the chances are small that a person determined to commit a murder here would meet with anything to interrupt the execution of his designs. And the murder once committed, it was the easiest matter possible to dispose of the body afterwards. The road runs along by the river, from which it is but a few yards distant, and it would be but the work of a moment to pitch it over the bluff into the waters below. [illegible] necessary to dwell on this part of the subject further. Near the place where the body lay, two pistols were picked up, [illegible] several bunches of hair, and an umbrella. The latter was covered with blood [illegible]. They were found last night. This morning a further inspection of the ground was made, and a hat discovered, which bore unmistakable evidence of the narrow escape which the head [illegible] had from being a receptacle for a bullet. This hat, it is supposed, belonged to the murdered woman's paramour, of whom something further will be found in another paragraph. It is in the hands of the Police, and is said to belong to CHARLES MUIR, a Birmingham [illegible], and the party who, it is stated, was with the deceased when surprised by her husband.

There are few of our citizens who have not, through the police reports or otherwise, heard of MARY DELANY. Her father was an Irish laborer, and, having early neglected her moral training—an omission of which but too many fathers are guilty—she became a prostitute at a tender age, and one of the most [illegible] of her class in the city. At one time she kept a house on Washington-street, and subsequently on Prospect-street, where we believe JONES, though she was in guilt and sin, made her his wife. Here, on the 9th of April, 1852, she murdered a man named JACOB SHAW, by ripping his bowels out. [illegible] have had two or three serious quarrels since. In one of which she attempted to take his life. We have often heard it stated that he stood in the deadest fear of her, and that but for this he would long since have broken off all connection with her. The parties had one child, a boy, who is still living, and is acknowledged by the prisoner as his son. The murdered woman's mother is also alive, and residing in the city. She was a woman of singular beauty, and even in death her face bore unmistakable traces of what she had once been. She was, however, a perfect tigress in disposition, and possessed of courage of the most indomitable character. This, added to the fact that she usually went armed, led her to be feared by many, and by none more than her husband.

JONES, like his victim, has been rather too often before the public to render it necessary for us to refer at any great length to his career. Though belonging to a most respectable family, he became early intimate with abandoned characters, and for years led a reckless and abandoned life, shunned by his friends and avoided by all but his evil associates. In 1857, however, with an energy and resolution rarely witnessed, he cut loose from his old companions, and entered on an entirely new career. He was elected Constable of the Sixth Ward, and so satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of the office that he was reelected in 1858 to the same position. In fact, apart from his association with the deceased, which he declared himself anxious but afraid to terminate, he was altogether a reformed man, and as an officer he was among the best in the city. He is a man of great nerve and coolness, yet under the eye of his wife he was almost as helpless as a child. He is about 30 years of age, and has numerous relatives residing in and about the city. He takes the matter very coolly, and does not seem at all to regret what he has done.

We have a card purporting to come from Mr. MUIR, in which he denounces the report that he has been guilty of adultery with MARY DELANY as false in the most positive terms. He says that he will be forthcoming in the proper time, but for the present he deems it sufficient to give a flat contradiction to the reports in circulation respecting him. He furthermore states that he is uninjured, but in such vague terms that it looks as if this latter assertion might not be open to doubt.

Retrenchment in the Post-office Department.

Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. DUNDAS, head of the Contract Office, Post-office Department, is just now cutting down postal service in some of the Southwestern States, and as fast as time will permit, the process will be carried out generally, upon the principle of reduction established by acceptance of contracts for service in the recent lettings for the Atlantic States south of Maryland. The magnitude of this labor of retrenchment is seen in the fact that [illegible] in an aggregate of more than 3,000, has to be carefully considered with a view to the abolition of many, [illegible] the cutting down of others from daily to tri-weekly, or semi-weekly service, [illegible]. In this way expenditures may be retrenched to the point [illegible] what is called the "star system" been carried out in years past. The compensation required by railroad companies for carrying the mail is regarded by the department as exorbitant, but it has no power to fix the rates, [illegible] authority of Congress. The State Legislatures that have essayed to aid the department in this respect by legislation have failed of their object, upon the plea of its being violative of chartered rights.

In view of that irregularity in Southern mail service during the Winter months, which is so damaging to the vast monetary interests based upon trade in [illegible], &c., it long has been an object of prime importance with the contract office to specially provide, in engagements for transporting the mails between the great commercial cities of the North and New-Orleans, that there shall be no remission of fines for failures [illegible] stances. A provision of this sort is deemed the most effective to procure promptness, and hence the contractors on the great Southern and Southwestern routes have been notified privately, as they will also be publicly at an early day that bids for service must be subject to the important provision before stated.

A GERMAN ISRAELITE ON THE WAR IN EUROPE.—The Cincinnati *Israelite*, whose editor, Dr. WISE, is a German, is indignant at the German sympathy for Austria. He says: "But as a German [illegible] sympathize only with Italy and France in this struggle, as KOSSUTH, VOGT, [illegible] Austria [illegible] held Italy and Hungary in bondage, with Bohemia, Moravian, German and Styrian [illegible] the crown, she is too powerful to think of [illegible] of her perfidious and priest-ridden policy [illegible] machine operated so wonderfully [illegible] is tremendous. But let her be driven from Hungary and Italy, and she sinks down to a [illegible] Power, even in Germany [illegible] to maintain herself as a German Power [illegible] become as liberal at least as Prussia, and [illegible] gained for the people. But let her be victorious [illegible] this struggle and the world will again [illegible] crushing weight of priestcraft and [illegible]

JOHN C. WOLCOTT, Esq., the orator elect of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Fourth of July celebration, had both of the bones of his fore-arm broken, last week, by a stone thrown by one CHAS. E. BROWN, whom he was taking to task for stoning his cattle [illegible].

The Hon. OLIVER H. PERRY, ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House, has been presented with a handsome silver service by the members of the House.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 1875, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—Railroad Calendar, the 55 remaining numbers of the calendar added to the calendar of [illegible].

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 27.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, but brought in no indictments and were thereupon discharged for the term. The Court also adjourned for the term. No regular calendar will be made up for the next term of the Court, but Judge Betts or Judge Ingersoll will attend to any business which may need attention.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Sutherland.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

The People vs. Jas. Stephens.—Mr. Waterbury the District Attorney, said he had an order to show cause this morning in relation to the error book in this case prepared for the Court of Appeals. He said he had never heard Mr. Ashmead make objection to the record that it did not show that the prisoner was present the whole trial, and he moved to strike this out.

Mr. Ashmead replied briefly, reading from the points he had served, showing that this was his tenth point, and also read a part of Justice Lott's opinion, deciding this very question. It appeared that the District Attorney was not present during the argument, so that he did not hear it.

The Court finally ordered that a certificate should be given by Justice Roosevelt to the effect that the prisoner was present at and after the rendition of the verdict.

Mr. Ashmead desired his exception to be noted in the certificate, which was done.

The Court then adjourned until July 5, at 11 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

[illegible] THE POLICE CASES—THE RETURN OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN PART QUASHED, IN PART SUSTAINED.

The People, on the relation of Thomas Beatty vs. The Board of Police.—This was one of 600 cases brought by the Old Police to obtain restoration to their office by means of *mandamus*. The case came up on a motion to quash the return made to the writ of mandamus by the Commissioners. The opinion, as follows, of the Court was rendered by

ROOSEVELT J.—Beatty, who is the relator or plaintiff in this case, alleges, among other things, that in 1857 he was a member of the Old Police force of the City of New-York; that he had been "duly appointed and sworn;" that he was never "legally discharged or dismissed;" but was unjustly and unlawfully "removed" by the new Board of Commissioners created in 1857, without any "written charges" against him or any opportunity of defense; and that the Commissioners, therefore, unless good cause be shown by them to the contrary, ought to be compelled to restore him and "to permit him to take the profits and salary of the office."

Such is the complaint and the prayer contained in the alternative mandamus, to which the Police Board were called upon to respond.

Before considering the answer or "return" made by the Commissioners, it will be necessary to advert for a moment to the new Police law, passed April 15, 1857, upon the true interpretation of which the present controversy—like the numerous others which preceded or accompanied—depends for its solution.

The main provision is contained in section thirty-three, declaring that the Police—meaning the Old Police—in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn (until after the first meeting of the new Board) should continue to do duty under the previously existing laws, and that from the time of such meeting they "shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District hereby constituted."

No new oath of office or other formal acceptance of the new duties is required. They were policemen before, and with the name of patrolmen—a merely verbal change—they were to be policemen still. They were, under existing laws, policemen for the City of New-York; under the new act they were to be patrolmen for the City and, nominally, for surrounding territory, although practically and almost exclusively for the City. Their executive head, instead of a "Chief," was to be a "General;" their Captains were to be "Inspectors or Captains," and their Lieutenants were to be "Sergeants." But all the leading powers, and duties, and organization, were substantially the same. In other words the new system, so called, was a modification, and not a repeal, of the old; and the "persons filling the offices," as the act expresses, "under the old system were compelled, under their new name, to discharge, as before, the duties of police."

It will thus be seen that it was not necessary for the complainant to aver that he had been "duly appointed," but only to allege, as he does, that he was in fact a "patrolman and one of the Police," or, as he might have expressed it, using the language of the Legislature in the same section, "a person filling the office" at the date of the new law. That fact being established, the act itself, as we have seen, declares that the Police shall "continue," and that he "shall hold office and do duty" as a member of the Police Force thereby constituted—subject, of course, as the next section declares, to removal in the manner prescribed should he not possess, or, rather, should he on trial, after due notice, be found not to possess, the requisite qualifications. And the same section also shows that it was no more necessary for the complainant (I use the term as more convenient than relator) to aver in the first instance that he had been "illegally removed" than it was that he had been filling the office, and that he had been ejected—the legality of the one and the illegality of the other, until the contrary appear, are to be presumed. The thirty-third "legally appointed." It was enough to say that the section declares that any member of the old Police not possessed of the prescribed qualifications shall be removed; which implies that no member on that [illegible] shall be treated as out until put out by the Board, and he must be put out, says the act, in the manner prescribed. "No person shall be removed except upon written charges preferred against him by the Board of Police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence."

It would seem, from these considerations, to follow that several of the allegations in the writ of complaint are surplusage. If the Commissioners intended to dispute the legality of the complainant's original appointment, it was for them to point out the alleged defect, and to set it up by way of affirmative defence on their part. So, also, if they intended to rely on any supposed disqualification, they should have averred in like manner a removal on written charges and due notice, giving the particulars sufficiently at least, to show jurisdiction. For the old Policemen it was enough to aver that they were actually filling the offices at the time of the new law, and that the new law, by its terms, without any new oath, continued them in office; whereas the new Commissioners, by their acts, without removing them, had treated them as if they were out of office, by refusing to pay the salaries to which by law they were entitled. All the rest was matter of defence, to be averred and proved by the Board.

With this preliminary statement I shall now proceed to examine the answer or return of the Commissioners, which the complainant's counsel, on various grounds assigned by them, have asked the Court to quash or set aside.

They allege first, that on and prior to the 15th day of April, 1857, the relator, though acting and claiming to act as a member of the Police force under the act in relation to the Police Department in the City and County of New-York, passed April 13, 1853, had not received and did not possess any valid appointment or lawful warrant or authority as such member, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member under the said act.

Second—That the relator refused to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office under the act of April, 1857, or under the Board of Police thereby established.

Third—That upon the first meeting of the Board of Police, under the act of 1857, to wit: on the 23d day of April, 1857, the relator withdrew from the Police force established under the said act, and disclaimed holding any office or doing any duty as a member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, thereby constituted.

Fourth—That on the 2d day of June, 1857, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, and approved by the Mayor, of which a copy is annexed; and the relator took office and acted under the ordinance until the 2d day of July, 1857.

Fifth—That from the passage of the act of 1857 until and after the 2d day of July, 1857, the relator neglected and refused to perform any of the duties of a member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District.

Sixth—That from the passage of the act of 1857 until and after the 2d of July, 1857, the relator neglected and refused to obey any of the orders of the Board of Police, or to perform any duty under them.

Seventh—That from the passage of the said act of 1857, until, and after the 2d day of July, 1857, the relator, by force and violence, opposed the said Board of Police, and the Police force under their command, in the lawful discharge of their duties, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York.

Eighth—That after the said 23d day of April, 1857, to wit: on or about the day of June, 1857, the said Board duly appointed a suitable and duly qualified person to fill the office and perform the duties of a member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, in the place and stead of the relator, and the person so appointed, thereupon took the office and has hitherto held, and still holds the same; and has received, and is still receiving, the pay and emoluments thereof.

Ninth—That the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District was, at the time of suing out said writ of mandamus, and now is, full, and there has been no [illegible] vacancy or office to which the relator could [illegible] appointed.

Tenth—That the name of the relator was not on the pay-rolls of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District on the nineteenth day of April, 1859, and has not been on such pay-rolls at any time since, and there is no money now in the hands or under the control of the Board, or of its Treasurer, and no fund raised or provided by law, which can be applied to the payment of the relator, or otherwise applied than to the payment of the persons whose names were on such pay-rolls on the nineteenth day of April, 1859, or who might thereafter be appointed.

Eleventh—That since the passage of the act of 1857 the relator has for his private gain and profit, entered into other employments in no wise connected with, but inconsistent with his duties as a member of said Police force, and has received large profits therefrom.

Twelfth—That written charges having been duly preferred to the Board, against the relator for disobedience of orders, and other misconduct, of which charges he received due notice, and against which he had an opportunity to defend himself; a trial before the Board was thereupon had after due notice to the relator, and an opportunity afforded to him to be heard in his defence; and thereupon and on or about the day of 1857, an order was made by the Board, in due form and course of law, that the relator be dismissed and removed from the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District.

This return, as will readily be seen, admits by implication that Beatty was a policeman *de facto*. He was, therefore, "continued" in office by force of the new law. Whether duly appointed by the old Board would seem to be a matter of no consequence. He was recognized by it and paid as a policeman; which is the whole meaning of the terms "the Police in the City of New-York, officers and patrolmen shall continue to do duty." "The Police in the City" is an expression synonymous with that of "persons filling the office of policemen." And filling an office means, whether *de jure* or not, filling the office *de facto*—that is, acting and being recognized and being paid, without objection, as such by those who are not to be acted upon and by those who have the power to control.

If this view be correct, the first plea or branch of the return tenders an immaterial issue.

As to the 2d, 3d and 4th pleas, they amount in substance to one and the same thing—they allege a withdrawal from, and an unequivocal refusal to act under, the police establishment as newly organized; in other words, that although for an instant continued in by the will of the Legislature, the complainant went out immediately, as he had a right to do, by his own will.

This plea, when tested by evidence, will probably be found to rest upon some verbal nicety; still, on its face I see no ground for striking it out. If Beatty, on the passage of the obnoxious law—obnoxious to him—saw fit by any sufficiently significant and unequivocal act to resign the office in which the Legislature proposed to continue him, it was clearly competent to him to do so. It will hardly be contended, under our free institutions, that the Legislature can compel a man to be a policeman against his consent, or at least that any such legislative intention could be presumed, unless most unequivocally expressed. And if the complainant regularly resigned, (a very improbable supposition,) he of course cannot be restored by mandamus—he must, in that case, be reappointed by the *Commissioners*, and not by the *Court*. The Judiciary, it is needless to say, (whether by mandamus or otherwise,) have no appointing power.

The 5th, 6th and 7th pleas are mere surplusage. Neglect, disobedience, resistance, as substantive matters, are grounds for removal. If proved on written charges and due notice, they would warrant a sentence by the Commissioners. But till then the officer would not be out of office. As mere matters of evidence, although not conclusive, they may tend to show a refusal, resignation or withdrawal, and in that way support the three previous pleas; but mere evidence needs not to be and should not be pleaded. It has a tendency, besides, when so introduced, to confuse a case, and should, for that reason, be stricken out.

As to the eighth and ninth pleas, they are substantially one, to wit: that another person has been duly appointed and actually fills the relator's place.

If the relator regularly resigned or was dismissed, (two issues already made,) this averment, as we have seen, would be immaterial. If he did not resign and was not removed, then his place was not vacant, and no other could be appointed in his stead. Two bodies, whether in political or natural philosophy, cannot occupy the same space at the same time. Besides, how could another person have been appointed "in the place and stead" of the relator, if the relator at the time had no stead or place which he himself did or could occupy?

These pleas, however, proceed upon the assumption that where an officer has been unlawfully turned out by the commission, he cannot be restored on mandamus by the Court, if another, although unlawfully, has been put, or, rather, has been attempted to be put, in his place. In unitary offices, to be filled by a single individual, such, for instance, as the City Inspector, that may be the rule. A *quo warranto*, directed to the incumbent himself, would seem in such a case to be the appropriate remedy. But the word police is a noun of multitude. It implies in this City more than a thousand men. Against which one, which in particular, of this *quasi* army, is the writ of *quo warranto*, if issued, to be directed? And which one in particular of this numerous force can be said "to hold in the place and stead of Thomas Beatty?" When the force became full, up to the highest number allowed by law, including the members of the Old Police, who were continued by operation of the statute, all subsequent appointments, unless preceded by corresponding resignations or removals, were, of course, unauthorized and void. Such, at least, would seem to be the necessary legal conclusion. An appointment, therefore, of that character, in favor of a third person, being a nullity, would be no answer to a *mandamus* in favor of the rightful claimant. It neither filled Beatty's place nor the place of any other legally "continued" policeman. Beatty remained still in, although not recognized by his superiors. And if the place was "full," it was full of Beatty, and of Beatty alone. So that the *mandamus* applied for, although in terms to restore him to the *office*, was really to restore him only to *recognition* and *pay*. What disposition, in that view of the matter, shall be made of the supernumeraries, it will be for the Commissioners and the Legislature to determine.

As to the tenth and eleventh pleas, it is sufficient answer to the objection raised that no arrears of pay are at present asked. When future installments, if ever, become due to the relator, and he demands them of the Treasurer of the Board, it will be time enough for them to plead that they have no funds, and that the Legislature have made no appropriation, or that a discount should be taken from the legal pay to the extent of the emoluments received from another source. So far as entering into other employments is urged for any other purpose, it is mere evidence tending, unexplained, to make out a case of resignation, and as evidence is unnecessary and inadmissible in a pleading.

To the twelfth plea, if true, there can be no legal objection. An officer *de facto* as well as an officer *de jure* may be tried, and on conviction removed. Removal does not imply that the officer was lawfully in, or even, necessarily, that he was actually in. The Commissioners, acting as they are presumed to do, "on behalf of the public," might, to obviate all doubt, remove, I conceive, in a merely colorable case, without committing the public to any implied admission that the person removed had been in. [See Judge Strong's opinion in the McCune case.] There is no inconsistency, therefore, in this plea. It is a legitimate plea also within the *decision* in McCune's case. Indeed, Mr. Justice Strong, in that case, decided that "it would undoubtedly be a sufficient objection to the writ if (meaning without any actual removal by sentence) it appeared clearly that there had been sufficient *cause* for the removal of the relator." The Court would not be guilty of the folly of commanding the Board to put the relator into office if, beyond dispute, on the facts existing, he must necessarily and properly be turned out of it the next minute, or, at least, as soon as heard.

In the present plea the defendants not only set forth, if true, a clear case for removal, but removal itself after a regular trial. They allege that written charges were duly preferred of disobedience of superiors, that due notice was given and that a due order of dismissal, after trial, was entered; and although the probabilities may be that the notice given, in point of fact or law, was not sufficient and that the order on that ground, as decided in Gorman's case, was a nullity, yet for the purposes of the present motion and until a regular trial can be had, the law requires me to assume the truth of the averment that due notice was given, there being, as yet, no allegation or proof of its falsity. At the same time, without expressing any opinion on the fact, I may be permitted to say that nothing is to be ultimately gained on either side by the litigation of a fictitious case or by *interlocutory triumphs on mere questions of form.* In the language of the printed points submitted by defendants' counsel, "This is a controversy which ought not to be made dependent for its determination upon any technical considerations whatever." It is sufficiently embarrassed by intrinsic difficulties and by what I conceive to be contradictory decisions, without superadding mere questions of form. I say contradictory decisions, because, in the first case discussed in the Court of Appeals, and in which the constitutionality of the New Police Act was settled, (15 New-York Reports, 532,) it was held by a majority of the Judges that the Police contemplated by that act, even as to the Old Police Force, was a creation of new offices, and came within the provision declaring that "All officers whose offices may be *hereafter created* by law, (that is, after 1846) shall be elected by the people or *appointed as the Legislature may direct*." In other words, by the State, instead of the local authorities—whether Legislative or Executive—and that as to the Old Police Force, the act was at one and the same time a "direction" that they should be appointed to the newly-created office of "patrolmen" by the Senate and Assembly, and a fulfillment of that direction by a simultaneous appointment, as directed, in gross of the whole of the Old Force, under the general description of "the Police in the City of New-York" then doing duty, instead of a special designation of each individual man by name. Whereas by the subsequent decision, made two years afterward in the McCune case by another majority of the same tribunal—four of the former Judges having in the interim gone out and four others been "selected" in their place—it was held that the office of patrolmen under the new act, so far as the Old Force was concerned, was not a new office, and did not require a new appointment or a new oath or acceptance; in other words, to use the language of one of the majority, it was "in terms a mere continuance in office," in an office existing before the adoption of the Constitution, and not newly created by subsequent enactment. "The officers designated were to continue to do the same duties as before, and to hold, in effect, the same office, but under a different title." Now, as the Legislature had no power to alter the mode of appointment to an existing office, the principle of the second decision, if applied to the facts involved in the first, must, it will be seen, necessarily have resulted in a determination adverse, instead of favorable, to the constitutionality of the new law. We have thus two adjudications for our guidance, of equal authority, giving, on the point involved, directly opposite interpretations to the statute whose provisions we are to apply. According to the one, the office of patrolman under the new act, "being a newly-created office, and other than a county, town, city or village office," (Judge Denio at page 535,) it would only be necessary, in answer to the writ of *mandamus*, to show which could be done by very slight circumstances, an omission or non acceptance of the tendered appointment. According to the other, being an old office in which the incumbent was continued "with substantially the same duties," under "a mere change of name," (Justice Strong,) "no personal acceptance was necessary," and consequently to deprive the incumbent of his existing rights and emoluments, either an unequivocal resignation by positive act with that intent must be shown, or a judicial sentence of removal after a regular trial and conviction according to law. In the case of McCune, the attempt was made to do both, and in both respects the attempt failed of success. The alleged removal of "James McCune," turned out to be a sentence pronounced by the Commissioners against "James M. Line," and thus, as Judge Strong expressed it, with "no judgment against him he had been actually ejected from office." And as to the alleged resignation, the Commissioners, instead of showing any acts or expressions of McCune with that intent, proved the most unequivocal determination on his part (evinced as well by acts as words) to hold on to the old office, although under the advice of his old superiors, he declined, like many others, to recognize its newly appointed, and very nearly, as the opinions show, unconstitutionally appointed chiefs.

With these views of the difficulties of the whole subject I deem it not out of place to suggest, as I have already done on former occasions, that instead of six hundred actions or quasi actions, with all their forms and technicalities, "the parties to the questions in difference," as the Code expressly and wisely permits, should "agree upon a case containing the facts upon which the controversy depends and present a submission of the same to Court, to be heard and determined at a General Term, and judgment rendered thereon as if an action were depending."

Should this suggestion not be adopted an order will be entered, in the single proceeding now under review, quashing the return to the writ of *mandamus*, so far as it conflicts with the views above expressed, with liberty to the defendants to amend in five days after notice, and to the plaintiffs to reply or demur in five days thereafter.

After the Court had finished reading this opinion, Mr. McKeon said the course thus advised was the one he had wished to carry out, and he hoped the other side would consent.

Mr. Evarts, of counsel for the Board of Police, said he presumed the order of the Court would be that certain specified parts of the return should stand, and that, as to the others, the relators should demur and their demurrer be allowed, as in demurrer *ore tenus*.

The Court assented, but Mr. McKeon objected, saying he did not mean to demur, and could not be made to.

Justice Roosevelt said it seemed to him that it would be proper for the Commissioners to pass a resolution declaring that none of these men should be considered as resigning office by taking any other employment, subject to a corresponding deduction from their pay if necessary. In his opinion, the Legislature would have to intervene as well as the Courts, before these men could get the money.

Mr. Beebe thought it would be easily accomplished without this.

Some further desultory discussion ensued, and the Court suggested to the great crowd of interested auditors that all these questions were merely legal, and involved no decisive issue, and it was very desirable in this warm weather that there should not be such a throng in the court-room.

By leave of the Court Ex-Judge Beebe addressed the audience, and requested his 371 clients to conform to the above advice.

Mr. M'Keon desired to bring forward his case, but the Court would not sit. Mr. M'Keon said he wished to make the Commissioners feel their responsibility, and that he should not concede any of his rights as counsel to costs or otherwise. Mr. Evarts said they would take due note.

The Court then adjourned, being understood that counsel would settle the form of the order.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gould.

SUIT TO RECOVER FOR PROVISIONS SOLD AND DELIVERED.

Nathaniel Smith vs. Francis H. West et al.—This was an action against the defendants as exporters of provisions to the West Indies, to collect $3,017 93, alleged to be due the plaintiffs for provisions, wares and merchandise sold to defendants in July, 1857, and thereafter.

The complaint sets forth that goods, provisions, &c., to that amount were sold to the defendants and actually shipped to the West Indies.

The answer puts in a general denial of the purchase alleged in the complaint. The case is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

THE CITY CAN EMPLOY OTHER LAWYERS THAN MR. BUSTEED.

The Mayor vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.—In this matter the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that Mann & Rodman, Esqs., were not legally authorized to prosecute for the plaintiff, was *denied* instead of being *granted* by Judge HOFFMAN on Saturday, as was erroneously reported.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

James R. Place and Ephraim B. Place vs. Wm. S. McIlvain and Isaac D. Young.—This was an appeal to the General Term from a judgment given to the defendants, at Trial Term, as indorsers of a certain promissory note, made in February, 1857, for the sum of $486 16 on the ground that the plaintiffs, who afterwards became the holders of the note upon its maturity, extended the time of payment on the application of the maker without their consent; and such an extension of payment, it is claimed, operated as a release of the defendants as indorsers, discharging them from further responsibility on the note. The case was tried by the Court without a jury in May, 1858, and resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

All the facts were conceded by the counsel on the trial. On the appeal, the plaintiff offered to stipulate to allow an order to be entered granting a new trial, with costs to abide event. The appellants claimed that, as all the facts were conceded, the Court should render a final judgment. This, however, they held they had no power to do, and a new trial was ordered.

Mr. Abbott for appellants; Mr. Wallis for respondents.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Jose de Silva Maia Ferreira vs. William Depew.—The facts in this case sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court rendered by DALY J. The defendant applies for an order discontinuing this suit, and produces a release of all claim and demand against the defendant in this action, executed by the wife of the plaintiff, by virtue of a power of attorney from her husband who is now in Portugal. The application is resisted by Louis De La Figaniere upon the ground that the plaintiff was formerly a member of the firm of Figaniere, Reis & Co.; that while he was a member of that firm he gave C. H. S. Figaniere, one of the firm, a power of attorney, to transact all his business in the City of New York, of whatsoever name, nature or description the same might be, whether relating to him as a member of the firm of Figaniere, Reis & Co., or in his individual capacity, and that the firm of Figaniere, Reis & Co. failed, and made a general assignment of the property of the firm and of the individual property of each member, for the benefit of creditors, to Louis Figaniere. The assignment was executed by each of the partners, three of them executing it in person, and C. H. L. De La Figaniere, in virtue of the above power, executing it in behalf of the plaintiff, who was then in Portugal. After the assignment, Louis De La Figaniere gave notice of the assignment of the claim in this action to him, which notice was given before the execution of the release, and he claims that the suit is now prosecuted for him, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors. The suit is for a claim belonging to the plaintiff individually.

If the power given to C. H. S. De La Figaniere was sufficient to entitle him to bind the plaintiff by a general assignment of the property of the firm for the benefit of the creditors, which I very much doubt, it cannot in my judgment be extended so far as to entitle him to assign all the individual property of the plaintiff to a trustee for the payment of his debts. A power of Attorney always receiving a strict interpretation, and it would be giving to the authority conferred upon H. C. S. Figaniere to transact all the plaintiff's business in the City of New-York, of whatsoever name, nature or description; a very extensive signification to hold that it conferred upon the Attorney the right to transfer all the plaintiff's property to a trustee for the payment of his debts; and the words do not in my opinion create a power so extensive. Attwood *vs.* Manning 7, B. and C. 278. Hogg *vs.* Smith, 1 Taunt 347. Paley on Agency, 182.

The power given by the plaintiff to his wife is very *loosely expressed. It simply appoints her his attorney*, with the general clause giving her full power and authority to do whatever he might do "in the premises," ratifying and confirming all that she can fully do by virtue of the power. I think, however, that it is sufficient to authorize her to act on an action. It is as general as it can possibly be, and unless it is to have no effect at all, and confers no power of any kind, which I am not prepared to hold, it would authorize such an act as she has done.

The motion must be granted.

Before Judge Brady.

Baker vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an application by the Board of Supervisors to set aside a judgment obtained against the City, on the ground that the suit should have been brought against the County. The following is the opinion of the Judge denying the motion:

BRADY, J.—The articles to recover for which this action was brought were furnished by the plaintiff under and by virtue of the act of Legislature entitled "An act to provide for a more certain canvass of votes at each election in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," passed April 7, 1857, (Session Laws, vol. 1, p. 596,) as appears by the certificate of the County Clerk. The fourth section of that act makes it the duty of the Clerk of the County to provide each election poll in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn with proper blank stationery, sealing-wax and light, at the expense of the county, and thus the charge for the articles to be provided is made a county charge. It is the duty of the Supervisors to examine, settle, and allow all accounts chargeable against the County (1 R. S. 366 p 4. The People *vs.* Edmond, 15 Barb. 289 Brady *vs.* Supervisors, 2 Sand. 460. People *vs.* Supervisors of Dutchess Co, 9 Wend. 508.) and this power implies an exercise of judgment and discretion, and involves the right to reject for sufficient reasons, the People *vs.* Supervisors of Dutchess County supra, but their powers are specific and limited in their character, see titles 2 and 4 of chap. 12, Part I. R. S., vol. 365, 385, and can it be transcended? (Chemung Canal Bank *vs.* Supervisors of Chemung, 5 Denio, 517; People *vs.* Lawrence, 6 Hill 244; Hill *vs.* Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, 2 Kernan, 52.) They related to the County, the powers of which as a body politic, can only be exercised by the Board of Supervisors, or in pursuance of a resolution adopted by them (1 R. S. 364, ch. 12 *supra*). Two separate and distinct organizations exist in this County for the purpose of civil government, embracing the same territory, and each embracing its appropriate functions. The powers conferred upon the City Government are found in several charters granted by the Crown and confirmed by the People of this State in their several Conventions, and by various acts of the Legislature amending the Charters. The powers of the Supervisors are to be found in the Revised Statutes of this State, and the several acts of the Legislature conferring specific powers upon them, (per Davies, J., in the People *vs.* Stout, 23 Barb. 338, 341.) Prior to the act of 1857, (Sess. Laws, vol. 2, 266,) creating the existing Board of Supervisors, the Aldermen, together with the Mayor and Recorder, constituted the Board of Supervisors, all of which, except the Recorder, were officers of the City Government. But the present organization was not gifted with greater powers. These organizations being distinct and independent of each other, it follows that even if the defendants assumed without authority the payment of a debt, the Board of Supervisors, as such, cannot control them; and it is equally clear that if the defendants suffer a judgment to be obtained against them upon a claim for which they are not liable, the Board of Supervisors, as such, cannot interfere to prevent them from paying it, or ask its review or disturbance. The Legislature have in effect so declared by the act passed April 19, 1857, (Sess. laws, 1859, p. 1,123) entitled, "An act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax," and in which provision was made for the payment of the judgment in this and other cases, in providing (sec. 3) that whenever the Comptroller should have reason to believe that any judgment then on record against the defendants was obtained by collusion and founded in fraud, he should be authorized and required to take proper and necessary means to open and reverse the same, and to use the name of the defendants, and to employ counsel for that purpose.

The application contemplated by the motion referred to, being made by persons who have no authority, therefore the motion must be denied. Ordered accordingly.

Before Judge Daly.

Chapman et al. vs. Duffy.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Matter of Alexander Francis.—Warrant of arrest and all proceedings under it discharged.

Purvis vs. Depew.—Motion granted.

Byers vs. Peck.—Judgment for defendant.

Tucker vs. Williams. The Mayor et al. vs. Britt & Pettigrew.—Judgments for plaintiffs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF DAVID NICHOLS, DECEASED.

This will was admitted to probate on the 5th day of April, 1859. The testator disposed of about $200,000 by this will, making a liberal provision for his widow, Caroline E. Nichols, and giving certain legacies to his brother and sisters. He appointed Lewis B. Brown as the executor of his will. On the 2d day of April, 1859, George W. Nichols filed allegations in writing against the validity of the said will and the competency of the proofs thereof, and the Surrogate issued a citation to the widow and other legatees residing in the City of New-York to show cause why the probate of said will should not be revoked. This proceeding commenced a contest as to the personal estate of the deceased under said will, and upon the trial of the allegations before the Surrogate it appeared by the testimony of the witnesses produced and examined, that the testator made the will while in comparative health and on the eve of his departure for Europe, that he dictated all the provisions thereof, and that Mr. George W. Nichols, who filed said allegations, was also present, and united in the consultations as to the will, and made suggestions. The consultation was at Mr. Brown's store, and lasted nearly two hours, and George W. Nichols was present the whole time. The will was then engrossed, and taken to the Everitt house where the testator was staying with his family, and was there executed by him in due form. Other testimony was taken showing the state of his mind at time of the execution of his will; that it was sound; that he was a good business man and competent in every respect to transact business. The case of the argument was submitted to the Surrogate, who the ensuing day, decided that the will was properly admitted to Probate, and he entered an order confirming the same. A. M. Bradford for the executor; Choate & Barnes for contestant.

Interesting from China.

The Rev. R. S. MACLAY, one of the Methodist Missionaries in China, concludes a letter dated Fuh Chau, April 6, with the following:

"Two events of great significance in the political world have recently been noticed in the 'Pekin *Gazette*,' the organ of the Imperial Government in China. One is the announcement that henceforth Shanghai is to supersede Canton as the centre of foreign negotiations with China. The French and the United States legations have been transferred to Shanghai, and the English will establish their Minister at Pekin. Thus the provisions of the Tientsin Treaty are coming into operation, theory is becoming practice. The other item is the Chinese Government's official disclaimer of a paper said to have emanated from Pekin, and intercepted by the allies at Canton, in which it was stated that the Government of China would not enforce the provisions of the Tientsin Treaty. The official disclaimer of the Chinese Government furnishes another proof of its determination to abide by the Treaty.

Yours very truly,

R. S. MACLAY.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.—Commencement week at Princeton begins to-day. At 11 o'clock this morning, the annual oration before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Rochester. At 12 o'clock, the annual meetings of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies will take place at their respective Halls; and at 8 P. M. the Junior Orations will be delivered. Commencement Day, proper, falls on Wednesday, (to-morrow;) the exercises beginning at 9 A. M. In the afternoon, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Chapel. The Graduating Class is smaller than usual, although the College is more prosperous and the number of students is larger than at any previous period in its history. By the liberality of a gentleman in Newark, N. J., the College has been enabled to finish the new room for the Library.... At Hamilton College, the exercises of Commencement week will begin on Sunday, July 17. President FISHER will deliver his first annual discourse before the Senior class on Sunday afternoon, July 17. The Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary will address the Society of Christian Research on Sunday evening. On Monday evening, Prize Declamation. On Tuesday evening, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield, Mass., will deliver an address, and JNO. G. SAXE will read a Poem before the Literary Societies. On Wednesday afternoon, the Alumni will be addressed by the Rev. L. F. [illegible], D.D., of Newburyport, Mass., of the class of 1816. Post—WM. W. HOWE, of New-York, class of 1853.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 7,220 bbls. Flour, 375 bbls. Corn Meal, 24,818 bushels Wheat, 10,457 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 573 pkgs. Provisions, and 400 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25; and small lots of Pearls at $5 61¼ ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more inquired for to-day, and sales have been made of 450 bags Java, at 14½c.@14¾c.; 50 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; a cargo of 2,300 to 2,500 bags do., ꝑ brig Eskie, part arrived, and 1,400 bags, part deliverable here from Philadelphia, and part deliverable at Philadelphia, on terms not to be published; 500 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12c.; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo, at an unascertained price, ꝑ lb. The stock of Laguayra remaining in first hands comprises but a few hundred bags. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, reaches 35,700 bags. The receipts during the week, included 2,040 bags Santos.

COTTON—Sales have been very limited to-day at unaltered figures. Only 600 bales were disposed of, including Middling Upland at 11¾c. ꝑ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet to-day for State and Western Flour. Fresh ground lots are not freely offered, and are most sought after by the regular trade. Prices of such exhibit no remarkable changes, though the tendency is somewhat favorable to buyers. Other kinds are plenty, depressed, and cheaper, yet are in very limited demand. Sales have been reported to-day of 9,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00 @ $5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 60 @ 6 00
Extra State	6 00 @ 6 50
Standard Superfine Western	5 65 @ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 15 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 35 @ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90 @ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 40 @ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 75 @ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50 @ 8 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 70 @ 10 00

Southern Flour is in limited request, to-day, at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $6 45@$7 15 for mixed brands, and $7 20@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in small lots, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy, the demand being only for small lots. Sales have been confined to 2,600 bushels—prime amber Georgia on private terms; good White Southern at $1 70; red do. at $1 40; and smutty red Southern at $1 20 ꝑ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at rather firmer rates. The reported sales reach 32,500 bushels, at 83c.@84c. for good to prime yellow Northern and Jersey; 82c.@85c. for yellow Southern; 83c.@85c. for white Southern; 88 for mixed Northern; 80c.@84c. for yellow Western, and 80c.@84c. for inferior to very choice old and new mixed Western, ꝑ bush. Rye is quiet, though down to 88c.@90c. ꝑ bushel. Sales, 3,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in limited request at drooping rates; Canada, 47c.@48c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 42c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ꝑ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 1,964 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 15@$3 25; and 1,284 boxes do. Oranges at $1 05@$3 30 ꝑ box.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River at 55c.@65c., chiefly within the range, ꝑ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been in active demand but the advanced claims of holders have tended to check operations. Dry Salted Hides find ready buyers at full prices. Green Salted Hides are actively inquired for at steady rates. Upper Leather Stock has attracted less attention. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. state that the week's receipts have been 12,415 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 6,947 Rio Grande, ex *Palinur*; 2,060 Buenos Ayres, ex *Mary Francis*; 406 Curaçoa, ex *Flying Eagle, &c.*, and 3,000 from coastwise ports, as follows: 2,201 New-Orleans, 151 Southern, and 1,148 from neighboring ports. Total, 15,[illegible] 975 hides import, since 1st inst., has been 127,427 foreign and 33,350 from coastwise ports. Total, 160,777 hides. Sales during the week have been 57,000 hides, as follows: 1,056 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs., 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 21½ lbs., 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 20 lbs., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,060 Dry Rio Grande, 21½@23 lbs., 26¼c., 6 months, usual selection; 11,284 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 9,500 Dry Salted Maranham, 26@30 lbs., supposed 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,300 Dry Booked Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,600 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,227 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,083 Dry San Juan, 20 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,100 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 789 Dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 600 Dry Southern, 19 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 900 Dry Western, 23 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 750 Dry Curaçoa, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Chili, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Australian, 55 lbs., 10c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 City Slaughter, 60@90 lbs., 10½c., cash; 1,100 Association Slaughters, 65 lbs., 11¾c., cash; 300 Western Slaughters, 60 lbs., 11¾c., 6 months; 250 Western Slaughters, 60 lbs., 10½c., 6 months; 250 Demerara Slaughters, 25 lbs., 11c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 262,790, (same time last year 116,760—year before 174,450,) and 120 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—We have heard of sales of only 60 tons Scotch Pig at $22 50@$24 ꝑ ton, usual terms.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including last year's crop chiefly at 8c.@15c., and old at 3c.@7c. ꝑ lb.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, [illegible]: "Hemlock Sole—The market continues steady, with moderate supply, and transactions to a fair extent; sales of good tannage, all descriptions, are readily made, both on the spot and for arrival. Oak Sole—Our assortment is much reduced and broken, as all supply is readily taken at current rates. Rates remained very firm. Upper in the Rough continues in steady demand, at unaltered prices; stock limited."

LEAD—Is in limited demand at former quotations. 2,000 pigs Galena were sold in Boston at $5 87½@$5 90 ꝑ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is in request at 65c. for Common and 72½c. for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 18 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 30c., and 80 hhds. do. do. at 27c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. The transactions in Spirits Turpentine include 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 46c. ꝑ gallon.

OILS—Have been very moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 37½ for Mess, here; $16 25 for do., sellers' option, 30 days; $16 50 do., buyers' option, 60 days; an unascertained price for do., deliverable in August and September; $16 25@$16 50 for this Mess, and $13 25 for Prime ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 7¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ꝑ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal, chiefly at 9¼c.@10c. ꝑ lb. Lard is in fair demand and improving; sales to-day 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11c.@11¼c. ꝑ lb. Beef continues in slack request at drooping rates. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ꝑ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ꝑ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@15c. for New Ohio, ꝑ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 5c.@8c. ꝑ lb.

RICE—Within a few days some remarkably large transactions have occurred in this commodity. The demand has been quite brisk from the trade and from speculators. The quantity remaining in the country to supply the wants of buyers until the incoming of the new crop is understood as being unusually light, and to this, in the main, is to be attributed, the very noticeable activity in the market. The reported sales comprise 4,000 to 4,500 tierces, mostly on private terms. Prices, however, have advanced 25c.@37½c. ꝑ 100 lbs., and some holders ask 50c. ꝑ 100 lbs. over the lowest quotations of the season. The closing range for common to prime is from $4@$5 ꝑ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 240 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., and 250 boxes do. on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 10,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26¼c., chiefly at 26¼c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 20 hhds. Shoulders at 7s. 6d., 2,300 bbls. Rosin at 3s.@3d., also, by steamer, 250 bbls. Rosin, with 300 bbls. Pork, at 15d. For London, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. A vessel to Marseilles, with light pipe staves, at $27.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VERY GOOD COOK, and a most excellent washer and ironer, by a smart, tidy, industrious and well-recommended young woman; is a servant capable of giving satisfaction. Lived nearly two years in her last place; will study to keep a place and please her employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] 2d-av., between [illegible] sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; she would do general housework. Wages not so much an object as a home. Best of reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 540 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman lately arrived from the City of Dublin, Ireland, a situation to take care of growing-up children and do plain sewing; is a good embroiderer, and will be found good and obliging. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has no objections to the country. Can give the best of reference from both City and country. Has lived several years in one place. Address a note to the Times Office Box No. 111, for J. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; one that understands her business perfectly, with all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; she is of a kind, willing disposition; can give reference to satisfaction. Call at No. 252 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to attend upon an aged couple or where there is only two of a family, in this City, willing to make herself generally useful and to do all the work. Apply at No. 356 8th av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in washing, or the cooking of a small, genteel family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 471 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived with her present employers six years. Call at No. 257 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a few grown children; she does embroidery neatly. Call for two days at No. 231 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 112 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman, as cook in a private family, one who understands her business well; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 99 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as chambermaid and seamstress, and to do fine washing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Apply at the house of their present employer, No. 98 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as cook or laundress, or to take charge of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION, as plain cook, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 203 West 28th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Has no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8. Call at No. 318 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 54 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; can cut and fit dresses for ladies and children; also boys' clothing and all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 181 Grand-st. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 81 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN BROOKLYN BY A steady, respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and mind a baby; or as chambermaid and waiter; best of reference. Call at 2 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 136 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 15 Spring-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid in the country, with a private family. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 West 20th-st., where the advertiser has been employed for the last year.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 416 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. The promptest attention paid to orders for city or country. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 66 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS [illegible] ... as dressmaker and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 71 [illegible], between 6th and 7th avs., right.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English Protestant wet nurse, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 101 11th-st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has plenty of civil capable help to suit all at moderate prices. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or would assist in the care of children; understands [illegible] and all kinds of family sewing; would prefer a situation in the country, or would travel; has good references. Call on or address [illegible], No. 709 Broadway, in the millinery store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family, as a good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 6 Hall-place, between 5th and 6th sts., near the 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-rate plain cook, washer, and ironer, in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 [illegible], between Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn, in the back basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last 16 years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible], in the music store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is also a good baker; is willing to make herself generally useful; wishes to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 467 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last situation. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., northeast corner of 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, or as laundress and chambermaid, understands waiting and sewing, or would do light housework, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 44 West 26th st., the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH good reference, a situation in a hotel, boarding-house or saloon; understands meats, soups, jellies, &c.; is a splendid bread and pastry baker. Apply at [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread; City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 8th-av., in the store between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR AS chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 31 East 19th-st., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MAN AND WIFE, without encumbrance—the man as an experienced farmer; understands mowing, ploughing, sowing, and all kinds of farm work thoroughly; the woman as thorough cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate servant in every respect. Both are steady, reliable, trustworthy persons, and highly recommended. Any gentleman in want of a good practical farmer and a first-rate cook, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, English, a situation as porter or clerk in a wholesale house or store, or porter in a hotel. He knows the care and treatment of horses; good driver, and not afraid of hard work; good City reference; can write a good plain hand; correct in figures; well acquainted with the city. Address C. E., Box No. 148 Times Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man—English—with the most unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country; is a young man of sobriety and trustworthy habits; quite experienced in his business, and would be willing to make himself useful; values a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 680 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A respectable and industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; had charge of a large place for the last nine years; both greenhouse and gardening, and everything connected with it; best of reference to that effect. Address P. G., Box No. 100 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom, or Groom; understands his business well; no objection to the country. Also, a young man to drive horses, milk cows, and work on a farm. Wages moderate. Both have the best of reference. Call at No. 116 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would be willing to make himself obliging and generally useful about a gentleman's place; [illegible] has three years' reference from his last place. Address R. G., Box 239 Times Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches; can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Address H. A., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, or to assist in gardening, understands milking and can assist in waiting if required; has two years reference from his last employer. Address E. H., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman of great experience. Has good recommendations. No objection to travel in any part of the world. Address T. G., Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; will make himself generally useful; is a steady driver, and will go for moderate wages; a good home is all that is looked for. Address K., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; is a good driver and groom; understands the care of horses; is a good plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; is well recommended. Apply at No. 398 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ACTIVE MAN, A SITUATION either in a liquor establishment, or as conductor on a train. He has been serving eight years in a wholesale [illegible] house, and can give the best references. Address or call at No. 478 9th-av.

$10 GIVEN TO ANY PERSON WHO will get the advertiser a situation as collector, in a Gas Company, Bank or Banking house; is a respectable young man, and can give unexceptionable reference as to honesty, sobriety and integrity. Address R. F. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man, 18 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a situation to assist in tending bar or in any other capacity where he can make himself useful. Address R. H., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY, A SITUATION in a store as light porter, to run errands, and is also acquainted with writing. Apply at the southeast corner of Walker and West Broadway, (grocery store,) from 10 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY SINGLE young man, as waiter or butler in a respectable private family; has good City reference. Address J. H., No. 68 Hudson-st., first door on the second floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH BOY, 16 years old, accustomed to farm work, wishes to engage with a farmer or gardener near the City. Can be seen at the seed store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Mr. E. CAMPBELL'S saddlery store, 60 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 215 West 32d-st., call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or waiter, by a young man, in the City or country. Apply at No. 131 [illegible]-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

EDGE-TOOL MAKERS.

Wanted, a first-rate hand on Broad Hatchets. Apply to C. HAMMOND & SON, No. 801 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, a competent Protestant young woman, accustomed to the care of children, and willing to spend the Summer months in the country. Satisfactory City reference will be required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 56 Stuyvesant st., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church.

WANTED—CLERKS IN THE STAPLE DRY goods business; [illegible] Also an experienced porter, who is a good packer. Address Box No. 326 Post Office, with name and reference.

A GARDENER WANTED.—A MAN WANTED on a desirable place on this island, to take charge of a pair of horses, milk a cow, and acquainted with and willing to attend to a vegetable garden, &c. Address [illegible], Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD seamstress, a good sewer with good recommendations. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 10 Gramercy-place, West 22d-st., opposite the Blind Asylum.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 100 Remsen-st., corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—COOPERS WHO UNDERSTAND MAKING white lead kegs, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 109 Front-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. ROQUE,

IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES, has removed from No. 386 to No. [illegible] Broadway. He has just received a new invoice of [illegible] for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. [illegible] to No. 138 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—[illegible] SALAMANDER SAFE [illegible]

PATENT MANGLES.

New and second hand, for sale cheap. [illegible] Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Terms Per Annum: [illegible] copies to one address, for Five Dollars. THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars; [illegible] to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any paper [illegible] to be sent to any one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, by [illegible] copies.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Advertisements this Morning.

[illegible]

Special Notice.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notice.

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have advices from Europe one day later, by the arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* at Rivière Ouelle, on her way to Quebec. She sailed from Liverpool on the 15th inst. There had been no further collision between the belligerent forces in Italy, but the news is nevertheless quite important. The evacuation of Bologna by the Austrians was announced in the *Bremen's* news, published yesterday morning. We now learn that after their retreat the Cardinal Legate also departed, and the Municipality proclaimed VICTOR EMANUEL Dictator. The Austrians were also evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat towards the river Oglio. FRANCIS JOSEPH was about to assume command of his army in person, and had already ordered a new position to be taken up. Meantime, MARGUERA has removed his head-quarters to Gorgonzola, on the other side of the River Adda, which was crossed on the 12th by the French army by means of two bridges of boats. VICTOR EMANUEL had issued an order highly complimentary to GARIBALDI, and awarding him a gold medal of the military order. From Prussia, we learn of an order for the mobilization of the Army, which movement is interpreted by the London *Morning Herald*, Lord DERBY'S organ, to mean nothing else but war. The new English Cabinet had not yet been formed, though the most important offices were believed to have been filled. It was certain that Lord JOHN RUSSELL would undertake the management of Foreign Affairs, and it was believed that Mr. GLADSTONE would join the Government. Lord ELGIN and Sir JAMES GRAHAM were also spoken of. It was thought that an authorized list of the Cabinet would not be made public before Friday, the 17th. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were generally lower, and Provisions were dull. The English funds had received some impulse, and Consols were quoted at 93¾@¾ for account.

We have this morning a somewhat more definite dispatch relative to the Mexican news by the *Tonnessee* at New-Orleans. It seems that the conducta of five millions, after being detained at Jalapa by Gen. ROBLES, was permitted by him to proceed, but that it was subsequently overtaken by him at the National Bridge, and ordered, in the name of MIRAMON, to return to Jalapa. The conducta refused to obey this order, when an attempt was made by ROBLES to ship it on board a British man-of-war, but the commander of the vessel refused to receive it, and it still remained at Rio Frio, subject to the order of ROBLES. The British Minister, OTWAY, had acquiesced in an order banishing all English subjects from the capital.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and Havana on the 23d, arrived at this port last night. The health of Havana is reported to be unusually good. The *Empire City* brought upwards of $425,000 in specie—$100,000 from New-Orleans, and the rest from Havana.

We have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. There is no news of importance. Sugars were quiet and prices were unchanged.

The Overland California Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday evening, from San Francisco on the 8th inst., brings intelligence of the breaking out of another revolution in Sonora, under the lead of GANDARA. The Indians had taken the field in his favor, and the Church party with their assistance, had captured several towns. No more definite intelligence is vouchsafed us in the telegram forwarded from St. Louis.

Governor BANKS, of Massachusetts, on invitation of the Ten Governors, in company with a few friends, made the tour of our Island Institutions yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting their practical workings. Governor BANKS made an exceedingly happy address to the Randall's Island children, and expressed himself as highly gratified with the results of his trip. Governors SMITH, MORGAN and OLIVER did the honors of the occasion.

A communication from JAMES B. DEY, formerly contractor for the removal of night soil, charging the Mayor with misrepresenting him grossly, was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, and referred. The report of the Superintendent of Markets was referred. The quarterly reprint of the Comptroller was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. A resolution directing that no fireworks be exhibited in front of the City Hall on the Fourth of July created a spicy debate; the resolution was lost. The resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals to restore the City Hall to its former condition, was concurred in, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and, having transacted much routine business, adjourned till next Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

Judge ROOSEVELT'S decision in the Police case, The People on the relation of Thomas Beatty *vs.* The Board of Police Commissioners, will be found reported at length in our columns this morning.

In less than a week we have had occasion to record two stabbing cases in Brooklyn by schoolboys under ten years of age, one of which proved fatal within twenty minutes after the blow was struck, and to-day we have another. JOHN [illegible], a nine years old, stabbed a boy named THOMAS [illegible], nine years old, with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound in the back. The boys reside in Gowanus, and attended Public School No. 10 in Fifteenth-street. The stab was given while the boys were out at recess, and was caused by a trifling dispute.

Mrs. BRIDGE LOGAN was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn on a charge of malpractice in causing the death of Mrs. KRETZ, at No. 14 Bapelye-street. The case will be investigated to-day.

Yesterday the sales of Cotton reached only 600 bales, at unchanged prices. Flour attracted less attention, and inferior, and common lots were lower. Grain generally was very quiet. Prices of Wheat, Rye and Oats, generally favored buyers. Corn ruled steady, and other more staple articles were comparatively inactive. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Pork advanced slightly. Coffee and Rice were decidedly more sought after. Sugars and Molasses were less freely dealt in. Hay was in fair request. Hops, Naval Stores and Oils were quiet. The Freight engagement were limited.

The Austrians in Italy.

If we can put any confidence in the war news, which is fabricated at Berne and Vienna for the western markets, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has really assumed the command of his armies in Italy, and is organizing them as rapidly as possible behind the lines of the Oglio and the Adige, to await the attack of his advancing enemies.

The experiment, if the young Emperor has really ventured upon it, is a very hazardous one. FRANCIS JOSEPH possesses no experience as a general, and in his brief career as a soldier has seen more of Austrian overthrows than of Austrian victories. He is popular with the army, but his popularity is not of that kind which brings with it the prestige necessary to revive the flagging spirits of an army depressed by a hasty and discreditable retreat varied only by successive defeats at each successive halt. The intrinsic superiority of the allied soldiery over their antagonists has now become fortified by the feeling of confidence in their commander; and the terrible French bayonet, which has done its work so thoroughly between the Po and the Adda will hardly fail to clear every field of open battle on which Austria may venture to make a stand between the Adda and the Adriatic. It should, however, be said that the whole tenor of the latest news tends to justify the impression that the Austrian army is making the best of its way out of the country of pitched battles on the plain within the protection of its fortified posts in the rivers Mincio and Adige, and the Lago di Garda. And although it would be very rash to predict anything positively of the plans of a strategist so daring as the Third NAPOLEON appears from his campaign on the Ticino to be, the direction of the French advance across the Adda, when coupled with the victories of GARIBALDI and CARROBERT in the Bergamask country, incline us to anticipate a march of the Allies upon Brescia and Desenzano, with the object of seizing the heights to the west of Peschiera, and of reducing that angle of the Austrian quadrilateral defence by a sudden and decisive attack. Such an attack, if it were accompanied by an advance of the *corps* of Prince NAPOLEON from the South in the direction of Ferrara and Legnago, and by a landing on the Adriatic coast, might result in shutting the Austrians up in Mantua and Verona, and thus in bringing the war rapidly to an issue.

A great deal has been talked and written of their "quadilateral defence" into which the Austrian armies are apparently retiring; but a few words in respect to it may not be out of place here. If the reader will take up the map of Lombardy and Venice, he will see at the head of the Lago di Garda a point called Peschiera, from which the River Miacio flows away in a southeasterly direction about twenty miles, to Mantua. About twenty-five miles to the east of Mantua he will find the town of Legnago, on the River Adige, and by following that river northwesterly he will come to Verona, about twenty-five miles from Legnago, and about half that distance from Peschiera. These points inclose the "quadilateral defence" of Austria in Italy—a defence formidable, firstly, because each of these four points is a well-fortified post, two of them, Mantua and Verona, ranking with the strongest towns in Europe; and, secondly, because the rivers of the Mincio and the Adige are both swift, broad streams, flowing through a damp, low, marshy and dangerous country; and, thirdly, because by the railway which runs from Verona northward through the Val Lagarina, and by Roveredo to Trent in the Tyrol, the Austrian army can keep its communications easily open with the rest of the Empire. This feature in especial of the positions on the Adige and Mincio, has probably become of the very first importance to the Austrians in the present juncture, since it was evidently within the power of the Allies under GARIBALDI, at the latest advices, to throw themselves from Bergamo, Lecco, and Sondrio in the Valtelline, upon the two great passes of the Stelvio and the Mont Tonal, and by seizing Bormio and the Val Camonica, to block up the way from Germany into Italy against the Austrians to the west of the Lago di Garda. Could the Allies therefore succeed in possessing themselves of Peschiera, it is clear that they would gain a tremendous advantage over their antagonists. The seizure of Brescia seemed already within their grasp. This ancient city, known for years as *Brescia Fumata*, from the vast manufacture of weapons of war carried on here, is one of the fiercest and most unsubdued of the Lombard towns. It was cruelly sacked and put to pillage by HAYNAU in 1848, after a furious conflict, and the vengeance of the Bresciens must assuredly have put their city into the hands of the Allies very soon after the defeats of the Austrians on the Bergamo road. From Brescia the country runs in hills to the southwestern shore of the Lago di Garda, where it begins to fall into plain again about Desenzano, and two or three miles further on, at Peschiera, becomes entirely flat. With the feeling of the people in their favor, and the Austrians retiring routed before them, this disposition of the country would signally favor the French advance on Peschiera. The fortress itself, which here commands the Mincio, and protects the flank of the Tyrolese Railway line, is small, and unless it has been newly strengthened with earth-works, (which would appear to be very doubtful,) can offer no prolonged resistance to such siege trains as the French army is reported to carry with it.

Hard by Peschiera, and about half way between that place and Desenzano, the little peninsula of Sirmio, famous as the poetic home of that most poetic of Romans, CATULLUS, runs out into the lake, and offers a formidable position for hostile artillery bearing upon the fortress. It is possible that the Austrian army at Cremona and Pizzighettone may be pushed up along the line of the river Oglio, to arrest the French advance by a battle on the way to Peschiera and the Mincio, but this, as we have already said, does not appear to us probable. Should it be attempted, and result in a signal defeat of the Austrian forces, it would be difficult for the beaten army to preserve, not Peschiera only, but Mantua and Verona themselves, from the conquerors.

In truth, the time lost by the Austrians, and gained by the French, during the foolish marchings and countermarchings of GYULAI in Sardinia, and the decisive operations of GARIBALDI in Lombardy, will be found, we think, to have given a wider scope to the results of the victory of Magenta than was at first perceived, and has seriously affected the military value in the present campaign of the famous position on which the Italian strength of Austria has been supposed to rest.

A FITTING SACRIFICE.—Let the whole City heartily rejoice!

The City Hall is on the point of demolition. They are planting platforms around it, digging mines beneath it, preparing fire and gunpowder to blast it without, and on the Fourth of July next it will be blown to atoms, that not one stone shall be left upon another. At least we infer this from the appearance of activity observable about the building for the last three or four days. Five large rods with spades, and a boy with a hammer have been busily employed in the vicinity of the great entrance during that time; and the whole esplanade in front of the edifice is converted into a sandy waste. To ask anybody to suppose the City Government capable of repairing the Hall, after the last year's experience, would be an insult to the sanity of our readers. It is clear, therefore, that all this engineering is "making mischief," and means mischief, or what would be mischief in any other case. In the case of the City Hall our worst enemy alone can wish it permanence. It is a shabby sepulchre as it now stands, and can never be anything better. If the brilliant BUFFERS will make himself the EXCORIATOR of Gotham, and touch the whole dismal shell off with a good noisy Roman candle in honor of the Fourth, we shall be tempted to forgive him his foray against the regattas, and his hydrophobia on the subject of public fountains.

A Splendid Theft.

The latest eccentricity of Mexican politics is the capture of a Government *conducta* of five millions of dollars, on its way from the capital to the seaboard. This feat was accomplished, the telegraph informs us, by Gen. ROBLES-PEZUELA, some forty miles from the city. It is further stated that two-fifths of the amount was American property, and the remainder principally British. The Government of MIRAMON had in vain negotiated for its release; Minister MCLANE had dispatched an envoy to beg off the American share of the spoils, with what success we are not told; and an English fleet had resumed its position before Vera Cruz, by way of recovering the British dollars.

It will be remembered that, under the double pressure of poverty and the foreign legations, the rival Presidents of Mexico had established a tacit understanding that any *conducta* of specie leaving the capital, should have undisturbed "egress and regress" at Vera Cruz. The arrangement has diverted the outward flow of the precious metals from difficult and dangerous mountain roads leading to distant seaports, back to the old channel, much to the benefit of the Liberal treasury, and greatly to the security, if had been supposed, of the valuable convoy. Surrounded by a body of well-tried troops, the train has heretofore passed in safety—the numbers guarding it proving too formidable for the daring of the ordinary brigands that beset the road. But an extraordinary brigand has suddenly appeared in the person of an Ex-Envoy Extraordinary near the Cabinet of Washington. Gen. ROBLES, the Minister of COMONFORT and ZULOAGA in this country, won for himself a position of great influence with the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. In the earlier stages of the struggle between the Constitutionalists and the Church party, he was the chief reliance of our State Department for information upon Mexican affairs; and finally acquired so extravagant an influence as to succeed in impressing our Government with the idea that he had only to return to the Mexican capital to rally about him a party drawn from the two contending factions which should restore peace at once to the Republic. At that time all American journalists whose acquaintance with Mexican affairs prompted them to urge that recognition of the Liberal cause, which has since been effected, were constantly met with assurances of the entire settlement of the question. The suggestion of the topic merely caused our venerable Secretary of State to lay one finger metaphorically upon his nose, and assure us with a wink of wisdom, that all was right; ROBLES was to do the business for us. ROBLES, not JUAREZ, was the man; "Codlin, not Short." There were grave suspicions hanging about the business unquestionably. It was not forgotten that Mr. BUCHANAN had been Secretary of State when that shrewd device of sending SANTA ANNA back to turn the American successes in Mexico to defeat was contrived and completed, and the cases were unpleasantly similar.

The sequel is too fresh for us to detail it again. ROBLES returned to his country, performed his *pronunciamiento*, ascertained the wishes of the partisans upon whom he had been counting, and found them unanimously in favor of the beardless MIRAMON rather than of his confident self. The position of ROBLES was thereupon at once defined. He became a camp-follower of the new master, whom he had unwittingly raised to power, and an active supporter of the ultra-ecclesiastical faction. When MIRAMON made that bootless foray into the State of Vera Cruz last March, ROBLES was at his side; and when again the young chieftain beat a hasty retreat to save his capital from the besieging enemy and himself from capture, ROBLES was left in charge of the infantry and guns, which the mountain flight of MIRAMON obliged him to abandon. With this force, ROBLES has at last distinguished himself. It is quite probable he may regard his splendid financial operation as another "forced loan," and use the treasure to accomplish that ambitious aim which was missed so shabbily in December. But in the meantime, the plundered parties are without redress. It is in vain for English or French subjects to demand reparation of MIRAMON; and quite out of the question for the United States to apply to the friendly JUAREZ to make good this theft, perpetrated upon his impoverished exchequer. Is not this then that "eventual crisis" in Mexican affairs, which should make external intervention inevitable and immediate?

Stopping a Leak.

It has been the custom hitherto for the City Inspector's Department to pay its bills for work done by the day, at the Essex Market office, the money having been received from the Comptroller upon requisition. It has not been the custom, however, to pay promptly or punctually. If a man did three days' work upon the streets, when he went on Wednesday for his pay, he was told that he must wait till the Department was in funds. The same story, with a few variations, was told time after time, till the laborer consented to take an order on the Department, certified by the Ward Inspector, of which he was instantly forced, by the urgency of his necessities, to dispose at a corner grocery, on a discount of 25 per cent, in payment for potatoes and tea. Consequently, when the Department at last came into its funds, nine-tenths of the orders presented were in the hands of men who had bought them up. The same Ward Inspector who had certified the orders made out the pay-roll for his Ward, and there was nothing but his stern integrity in circumstances of great temptation to prevent a flood of forged or bogus orders from coming up for payment. When the last pay-day came round, Mayor TIEMANN, the Chamberlain, Comptroller, and City Inspector, went up together to Essex Market to superintend the paying off, and the very curious result was that five thousand dollars worth of orders proved by the books to be out, were not presented for payment! And yet if these orders would have borne official scrutiny, there could be no conceivable reason for declining to present them for exchange into cash. Whether the four gentlemen named above will continue always to be pleased to see how the money goes, we do not know. But it would certainly seem to be a fair inference from the facts, that at least one bad leak in the Treasury may thus be stopped. The game, at the rate revealed last week, would plainly be worth the candle.

Protection to Our Flag.

The English at Hong Kong are complaining, and not altogether without reason, that while the American merchantmen are rapidly monopolizing the carrying trade with China, the English men-of-war should be expected to do police duty for these successful interlopers. At the latest dates from that peppery, but prosperous, little colony, it appears that seven-eighths of the vessels trading in the port were American; while, on the other hand, not a single American man-of-war was to be found within a thousand miles. Rumors had reached Hong Kong that a large vessel, reported an American, was lying stranded on the Prata shoal, and the English naval commander had been called upon to send down a steam gunboat to inquire into the matter. In like manner, Her Britannic Majesty's war-ships had, on several recent occasions, been dispatched in search of pirates who had violated the American flag.

This state of things certainly affords rather a quaint commentary upon the magnificent orations of patriots like Mr. BOTTS, who are fully prepared at five minutes notice, to let slip the dogs of war upon any prince, potentate or Power whatsoever, in defence of our claim to supreme dominion over all the nationalities of the earth.

In the harbor of Hong Kong the entire trade of that colony with Australia, California, and India, was represented in the beginning of May by the American flag, not a single ton of British shipping loading for either of these countries against 2,800 American tons of American ownership for Australia; 1,185 for Calcutta, and 11,200 for San Francisco. Yet, at the same time, this far-sweeping American trade was literally and absolutely dependent upon the cruisers of Her Britannic Majesty for its protection. Here certainly is a plain, practical case, calling for the attention of all the loud-voiced enthusiasts who think the eagle of the Alleghanies ought with piercing eye to watch, and with terrible talons to defend the American citizen upon every shore and every sea.

Had the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN displayed half as much energy in fitting out the embassy to China with proper vessels-of-war as it has expended upon crushing party rebellions, and suppressing the dreadful wrath of petty office-holders, we should not now be playing the mendicant to Great Britain in the very waters from which the enterprise of our citizens is doing its best to drive her commerce. Had we sent out, eighteen months ago, the gunboats proper for service in the Chinese waters, we might now have had a small squadron in the East, which, maintained at the yearly cost of a single unwieldy first-class steamer, would have been abundantly equal to the protection of our mercantile interests, and to the real assertion of that national dignity about which we are forever prating, while we do so very little to sustain it.

Two Battles of Solferino.

Twice within six weeks of the Italian campaign of 1859 it has been the fortune of the French army under NAPOLEON III. to win brilliant victories on spots already consecrated in the annals of French glory.

Full details are, as yet, wanting in regard to the action of June 8, at Malegnano, but it is sufficiently clear that the Austrians had intended to cover their retreat beyond the Adda, and afford time for a fresh concentration of their forces by the defence of this important post, and that they were driven from their entrenchments only after a severe contest of several hours' duration. By a curious coincidence, in the second battle of Malegnano, as in the second battle of Montebello, the relative positions of the French and their antagonists were reversed. In the first battle of Montebello, won by LANNES in 1800, it was the French who attacked, and the Austrians who stood on the defensive. In the second battle, won by FORRY, it was the Austrians who attacked, and the French who stood on the defensive. In the first battle of Malegnano, on the contrary, won by FRANCIS I., in 1515, it was the French who occupied the town, and the Swiss who endeavored to drive them out. In the second battle of Malegnano, it is the Austrians who hold the town, and the French who dislodge them.

The first battle of Malegnano was an action of great importance in the history of war. It has obtained the name of the "Battle of giants," from the fury with which it was contested, and it demonstrated the efficacy of artillery against infantry, when properly served, as completely as the Swiss victories of Morat and Nancy had established the power of infantry, when properly equipped and arrayed, to defeat the heavy cavalry of the middle ages. In this sense it is that the battle is treated of by military historians, and especially by the actual Emperor of the French, from whose work on the *History of Artillery*, we translate today in our columns a very interesting account of the conflict, written long before he could have had any reason to suppose that legions marching to battle under his own orders would revive the recollections of this bloody triumph in the annals of France.

Eclipsed as it since has been by grander modern campaigns, the passage of the Alps by FRANCIS I. of France, which led to this battle of 1515, was a most brilliant feat of strategy. It was accomplished under difficulties even greater than those which attended the crossing of the St. Bernard by General BONAPARTE, and was executed with such skill, secrecy and celerity, that the great Roman General PROSPERO COLONNA, who was waiting at Villafranca, near Nice, to attack the French when they should descend into the plains of Piedmont, was surprised and made prisoner at dinner in his tent. In those times, as now, the military superiority of the French rested in no slight degree on their wonderful talent for organization, and their astonishing rapidity of movement.

VICIOUS ANIMALS AT LARGE.—Improbable as it may appear, a Coroner's Jury has done its duty at last. A child in the street at Albany was kicked by a horse—a bad horse, whose vicious propensities his owner knew,—and so severely injured that in a few minutes the little fellow died. The jury looked into the case carefully; heard the plain story of the witnesses; learned that the horse was running loose in the street, and that he had once before badly kicked a boy; read the statute, and then brought in their verdict, finding the owner of the animal guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The man was arrested, taken to jail, bailed out, and his case will now go to the Grand Jury.

We trust this case will be "improved" to the community, for violators of the law on this subject abound in country and city. It is time that the owners of vicious animals should be reminded that it is at their own proper peril, as well as at the peril of other people's children, that they allow their beasts to go at large. The statute says,—"If the owner of a mischievous animal, knowing its propensity, wilfully suffer it to go at large, or shall keep it without ordinary care, and such animal, while so at large, or not confined, kill any human being who shall have taken all the precautions which the circumstances may permit to avoid such animal, such owner shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree." The wisdom of the statute is as obvious as its meaning. The punishment provided for a conviction of manslaughter in the third degree is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than four nor more than seven years. It is not likely, perhaps, that in this special instance this penalty will be enforced, as the law has been so long a dead letter that its existence, probably, was not known to the offender. But, now that the law has been signally revived, a few more prompt verdicts of Coroners' Juries, with an occasional enforcement of the full penalty in cases of conviction, will save many human lives, and rid the streets of our cities, especially such as lead to the slaughter-houses, and the green highways of the country, of a great, growing and intolerable nuisance.

A FOOL AND HIS FEAR.—A being, probably an ape, but whose keepers call him by the rather harsh name of "Blondin Emperor," it is publicly announced will walk on Thursday next across the chasm below Niagara Falls, upon a rope stretched from bank to bank for that purpose. The spot selected is half way between the Suspension Bridge and the Cataract, where the chasm is about a thousand feet wide, and the height above the water at which the rope is stretched is not far from two hundred feet. We believe that the Niagara River runs at this point between two civilized countries; and that there are a reasonable number of reasonably respectable Christian citizens living within hearing of this outrageous proclamation. If we are not mistaken in this belief, the gulf between M. BLONDIN'S promise and his performance, be he man or monkey, will be considerably wider than the great chasm of the river itself.

Such reckless and aimless exposure of life as is here projected is simply horrible, be that life what it may. Thoughtless people, meaning no special harm, may promise themselves a sort of excitement in looking at a fellow-creature in deadly peril, and in shuddering through the moments of the indecent exhibition. This coarse sentiment would attract thousands to see a man cross Niagara on a rope, as it would draw them to see a dog-fight or a bull-baiting. But the authorities on the spot owe it to themselves, to the community in which they live, and to the whole country, to kill this thing at once and decisively. New-York has been sufficiently disgraced already by the senseless plaudits which urged that poor simpleton Sam Patch to leap to his death from the brow of the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, thirty years ago.

If M. BLONDIN is really a man, infatuated with a mad desire of throwing his life upon a light rope, let him retire to some secret spot of the Himalaya and indulge his mania, provided it does not involve the destruction of human society. If he is a man, he is merely a mountebank bent on earning the money of unreflecting people by this vile trifling with the sanctities of life, let him be arrested at once, before the noblest scenery of the New World is desecrated by a show of which savages might be ashamed.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The burlesque of "Masaniello," textured from the opera by the Brothers Brough, and modestly localized by a gentleman of this City, was produced here last night, with decided success. The GOUGENHEIM sisters are addicted to this species of composition, and seem willing to stake their chances of success on the public appreciation of their efforts. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that our people are fond of burlesques, and, in short, of everything that has upon it our fun and extravagance in it. The majority of English pieces are unsuited to this latitude, and their localization is generally a failure. In cases like the present, however, where the story is perfectly well known, it is a little different. We are not at all surprised that the Misses GOUGENHEIM find it in their interests to persevere in their efforts to naturalize the Brothers Brough. They are seen to rare advantage in the pieces which these gentlemen turn out with such wonderful facility. And it is saying much, for a good burlesque actress is expected to possess a variety of accomplishments not often found in combination; she must sing and dance and look pretty, and imitate vivaciously the ludicrous points of general acting, and be herself an actress of superior intelligence. The Misses GOUGENHEIM enter into the fun of what they do with infinite zest; they are, if anything, a little too fond of "going it"—but this in hot weather is a fault on the right side. The contemplation of exertion is never unpleasant, provided you are not called upon to share it. The way Miss JOSY throws herself into the absurdity of a situation is a warning of the most acceptable sort; it is cool and refreshing from its very intensity. Miss ADELAIDE is more circumspect, and seldom exceeds the bounds of discretion. Both are good, and the contrast that exists between them is decidedly advantageous to the best points of each.

There is more of absurdity than of wit in "Masaniello," but it will probably suffice as a vehicle of laughter for our country friends. The play was acted with spirit by the ladies, but the gentlemen seemed to be in much uncertainty concerning the text. More rehearsals are needed. Mr. BAKER'S music was excellent, and the dancing of Mlle. CORNIZZI and M. SAINTAWERY created a perfect furore. These artists are excellent. The result was a success.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the veteran vine-grower in Cincinnati, recently declined an invitation to participate in a railroad opening celebration, in the following curt terms:

BAD ROAD: Young Jonesmen are fond of traveling on railroads, where no charge is made. I therefore regret that I cannot accept the invitation to visit Chicago. The absence of my son and son-in-law deprives me of the pleasure of visiting that flourishing city.

Yours, respectfully, N. LONGWORTH.

A long postscript follows, in which Mr. L. abuses the editor of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, who had spoken disrespectfully of his wine cellar.

The Missouri Senate has been engaged for a fortnight investigating the charges against Judge Jackson, who was impeached for malfeasance in office. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: The testimony brought forward by the prosecution is generally regarded as very direct in the substantiation of most of the specifications in the articles of impeachment. Some thirty witnesses, sworn for the defense, gave evidence chiefly in reply to a question put by the respondent, viz.: "Do you know of Judge Jackson having been guilty of innumerable instances of contemptuous conduct?"

Bishop Odenheimer has accepted the Bishopric of New-Jersey. His salary ($3,000) has been secured by the establishment of a permanent fund; James Potter, Esq., of Princeton, heading the list with a subscription of $1,000.

Governor Morgan, while in Buffalo, was made the hero of a series of public and private entertainments. He received a pressing invitation to visit Rochester, but signified by telegraph his inability to accept.

Col. Mansfield, U. S. A.; the Rev. Dr. Cutler of San Francisco, and the tragedian Anderson, arrived in this City yesterday from California, by the Moses Taylor.

Mr. Bromley, editor of the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*, was presented with a silver service in Hartford last week, the gift of his friends.

The prosecution of the notorious H. Clay Pate, for negro stealing in Missouri, has ended in his acquittal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

HEALTH CONSERVATORS.—The Health Commissioners met at noon yesterday. Mr. [illegible] reported that the ship *Sultan*, from Porto Cabello, with a cargo of hides and coffee, and the brig *Jenny*, from Rio Grande, shipbrig laden, had arrived. The ports from which they came were healthy, and he had given them steam permits. He asked for information of the Board relative to granting similar permits to West India vessels, without regard to their cargo. The Mayor thought [illegible] in all cases to vessels that were [illegible] ports. The Board thought so too. Mr. [illegible] complained of the condition of a [illegible] at No. [illegible] Greenwich. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] directed to look into the matter, and report the measures if any were found to exist. The City Inspector reported that the Commissioner of Public Instruction had taken the matter in charge, and had abated a nuisance at No. [illegible] and Broadway, and [illegible] of the premises from the place complained of, in the corner of Eighty-fourth street, and Fourth and Madison avenues, at the expense of the owner. It was [illegible] abated. The City Inspector presented reports of various Health Warrants, stating that the conditions of the premises. They were accepted, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.—The first Annual Commencement of this Institution was held on Friday, in the Methodist-street Presbyterian Church. The body of the church was crowded for the pupils of the Institute and their friends. Music was furnished, and the galleries were occupied. The Rev. Dr. Fisher, Rector of the Institute, presided. In front of the pulpit sat the Board of Trustees, and several other distinguished gentlemen. The young ladies were neatly attired, and presented a charming appearance. The exercises were opened by a greeting song, by the pupils. The Rev. Dr. Fisher followed in prayer. The reports of the Committee were then read, and the premiums and testimonials awarded. The exercises were interspersed with excellent singing by the young ladies, Professor Lizzy, their teacher, presiding at the piano. After the distribution of a large number of books and other testimonials, the gold medal prize was awarded. Miss Sarah P. Dayton, of the Middle Department, received a gold medal for her essay, entitled "Our Responsibility on the Creation." Miss Jessie M. A. Hutchinson, the chorus of The *Pastiche Majestic*, carried away the model from the Senior Department, and also a special premium for proficiency in French. Miss Catharine E. Ewen received a gold medal for the greatest proficiency in French. To Miss Vincent Wormsley was awarded a medal for the greatest improvement in composition, and also the Intermediate Medal, which is conferred for the highest honor of the Institute. To Miss Louisa Dayton was awarded a premium for the best oil-painting, and to her sister Josephine M., one for the best drawing. Miss Mary Hussman and Miss Julia A. Tenbroeck took premiums for excellence in French. Miss Emily C. Dayton took a special premium for proficiency in mathematics. The following young ladies of the graduating class received diplomas: Miss Sarah J. [illegible], Miss Emily A. C. Davies, Caroline G. Hyde, Lucy H. Ferris, Fannie Hamilton, Mary E. [illegible], Susan Phelps, Helen Stewart, Victoria [illegible].

[illegible]

Night wages, but Mr. DEVAVAN informed them to go to work again without an increased compensation, and the determination of the work, so stated by [illegible], were not so unfruitful as might be supposed. There were 2,019 loads of manure, 5,000 of dirt and rubbish, and 6,441 of ashes removed at a cost to the City of $4,472.15. From the Seventeenth Ward over 600 loads of ashes were removed, and little over 200 from the Fifteenth Ward. The total number of loads of ashes, dirt, manure and rubbish removed from the First Ward was 450; from the Second, 400; from the Third, 750; from the Fourth, 600; from the Fifth, 150; from the Sixth, 500; from the Seventh, 724; from the Eighth, 671; from the Ninth, 500; from the Eleventh, 701; from the Fourteenth, 481; from the Eighteenth, 397; from the Seventeenth, 1,100; from the Twelfth, 1,311; from the Fifteenth, 450; from the Twentieth, 1,100; from the Twenty-first, 1,301; from the Twenty-second, 617. Total in all the Wards, 12,842. The Tenth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards are not included in the above statement, because they are under contract. In the Twelfth Ward only a few days' work was required.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council charged with the preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Alderman FOX presiding. The Committee on Stands reported in favor of awarding the contracts for constructing stands to JOHN E. GILBERT, the lowest bidder, who is to furnish nine stands for $138 75. Mr. FOX, the chairman of the Committee, read the programme for the celebration of the day, prepared by him under the direction of the Committee. A slight alteration was made, and the programme was adopted. It will be published in the papers to-morrow. Alderman FOX suggested that each member of the Committee be requested to take charge of one of the places at which fireworks were to be exhibited. Many members of the Committee hesitated when asked whether they would be responsible for the fireworks in the Park, and the possible burning of the City Hall, and it was finally resolved that the Chairman should assign each his task in this regard. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. The regatta will be a naval part of the celebration this year.

UNKNOWN MEN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest over the body of an unknown man found floating in the water at the foot of Rank-street. The body was entirely naked when found, which renders it probable that deceased was drowned while bathing. It measured five feet in length, and had apparently been in the water about a week. The same Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found drowned at the foot of Charlton-street. Deceased was about 35 years of age, had sandy hair and no whiskers, and was dressed in a black coat and vest, checked [illegible] pants, white [illegible] shirt, and [illegible] at the side. Both bodies were sent to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

FATAL BOY-OVER ACCIDENT.—A child 4 years old, residing at No. 31 Leonard-street, named [illegible] McGuire, was run over and killed yesterday at the corner of West Broadway and Leonard-street, by a wagon loaded with furniture. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, at which it appeared in evidence that the child was assisting itself at the time of the accident by crawling and remaining for short during which it fell down and two wheels of the wagon passed over its neck, producing death in a few minutes. The wagon was proved to have been driving slowly at the time, and the jury rendered a verdict exonerating the driver, and attributing the casualty to accident.

THE BURGLARS KELLY AND GORDON—DISCHARGE CONTINUED.—The notorious burglars Kelly and Gordon, on account of whose arrest was given in Tuesday's TIMES, yesterday made a full confession of being the parties who shot a private watchman in Brooklyn some months since, for which crime two innocent persons are now serving a term in Sing Sing. They accompanied an officer to Brooklyn yesterday, and pointed out the spot where the act was committed, and gave all the particulars of the affair.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—HUGH GRAY, a [illegible] residing in Fifty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, had a quarrel with his wife on Sunday afternoon, immediately after which he went to the foot of [illegible] street, took off his clothing and plunged into the river. He swam for a short time, when he sank and did not rise again. The body has not been recovered.

DEATH BY FALLING OVER A WINDOW.—Mrs. MARGARET MAGRATH, residing at No. [illegible] was found lying dead on the pavement, by her side, in her premises, at a certain yesterday morning. She is supposed to have fallen out of the window while sitting near it asleep.

THE CAPTAIN GRAFTON'S LIBEL SUIT.—[illegible] Wright, defendant, endorsed his decision in the case of Hermanson vs. Grafton, for cutting a Hickory switch, and held the Captain to answer in the sum of [illegible].

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Nearly all the

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The Euclean Society of the University of New-York held its anniversary exercises last evening in the large hall of the University building. Besides the members of the Society, there were present, many of

IN A WINE-BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.—[illegible] out at 7½ o'clock last evening, at the wine-bottling establishment of Cudney & Hunter. The fire occurred in a tub containing a quantity of combustible material, in the tub stood some several cases of [illegible]. The Fire Marshal is engaged in investigating the matter. The damage done by the fire [illegible].

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A woman named ELLEN [illegible], having been arrested by the Fourth Ward Police last night, on some trivial charge, attempted to hang herself in her cell, but was discovered by the officers of the Station-house and cut down. She was nearly dead when discovered.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL—THE MARKETS—THE COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—SIDEWORKS IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL—REMINISCENCES OF THE CABLE CELEBRATION, BY ALDERMAN BRADY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a message from the Mayor, assigning his reasons for neglecting to sign the resolutions authorizing the Comptroller to lease part of the premises No. [illegible] Grand-street, for five years, at a rent not exceeding $1,000 per annum, for the Fifth Judicial Court, was read and laid over. The Mayor thinks the rent is too high and the location unsuitable.

A petition setting forth that an intolerable nuisance has been created by the manner in which the carrying boys of night soil vid the Pier foot of Houston-street, North River, is conducted and asking its abatement, was referred.

A petition from James K. Dey, in relation to the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution with regard to the removal of night soil, was read. Mr. Dey administrates the communication of the Mayor as "unfair and unwarrantable," and asks that he (the petitioner) and others may be examined under oath with regard to the statements made therein. The petition was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, and it was directed that the affidavit of Messrs. Dey & Woodruff be printed in the minutes, and published in the official papers, in connection with the vote.

Alderman BOGE offered a resolution inviting the Mayor to meet in convention with the members of the Board of Aldermen, at 8 P. M., on Monday, July 18, in the chamber of the Board, for the purpose of appointing Clerks for the District Courts of the City. It was adopted.

The City Inspector presented the report of the Superintendent of Markets, setting forth that Washington, Fulton and Clinton Markets are, and for some time have been, in need of repairs, and that Centre Market is now being repaired. It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The Quarterly Report of the Comptroller for the three months ending March 31 was read, and it was directed that it be printed. During the quarter ending March 31, the Comptroller paid out $3,815,920 79, as follows: On City Accounts, $766,124 56; on Special and Trust Accounts, $3,049,796 24. The Comptroller, under the system which he inaugurated when he came into office, is enabled very readily and at any moment to ascertain the condition of the City Affairs. All the disbursements are classified under [illegible] heads. Under "City Accounts" are [illegible] and expenditures for the support of the Government, and for which provision is made in the annual tax levy; under "Trust Accounts" the receipts and payments on account of loans obtained upon Revenue Bonds, full payments, as well as receipts on account of any street and other improvements, the cost of which is to be defrayed by assessments upon property benefited thereby, and the receipts and payments on account of Interest Funds; and the "Special Accounts" are those which exhibit the receipts and expenditures on account of the construction of the Public Works, for the cost of which provision is made by the issue of Corporation Stocks subsequently from the sinking fund or otherwise.

A resolution offered by Alderman SEARS, directing that no fireworks be exhibited in front of the City Hall on the Fourth of July, was strenuously opposed by Alderman PECK.

Alderman SEARS hoped no more fireworks would be exhibited near the City Hall. At the time of the Cable Celebration the Committee promised to be very careful, yet the City Hall caught fire, and much was just that it could not be restored.

Alderman BRADY said there was no reason to suppose that the City Hall would catch fire on the Fourth of July, because it did caught fire on the occasion of the Cable Celebration. At that time the Common Council had gone wild, and he had seen members drinking freely; but because the Hall had caught fire when members were intoxicated, there was no reason to believe that there would be a conflagration on the Fourth of July.

The President said they must have been Councilmen, for the gentlemen had seen intoxicated; as he was one of them they were not Aldermen.

Alderman PECK was surprised that the gentleman should get up and charge members of the Common Council with gross intemperance.

Alderman SEARS seldom replied to personal attacks, but the remarks of the gentleman might be deemed to be complimentary of any one of those present. For himself, he was out of town on the occasion referred to.

Alderman BRADY said he (in the Chair) said it was false that there had been any negligence on the part of the Common Council on the occasion of the cable celebration. He himself had gone over the building with others after the celebration was over to see that all was safe.

Alderman ADAMS had not seen a single member of the Common Council intoxicated on that occasion. He himself was not so.

Alderman BRADY said all the Aldermen who had just spoken had said that what he had said was not so. He reiterated that members of the Common Council were drunk on the occasion referred to.

Alderman PECK called him to order. He had no right to talk about members of the last Common Council in connection with this subject.

The President decided that Alderman BRADY was out of order.

Alderman BRADY claimed that he had said nothing personal. He had not said that any particular Alderman was "drunk."

Alderman ADAMS said he staid at home when he got drunk; he didn't go around looking at other drunken men.

The resolution was lost.

A report in favor of donating $1,000 to the American Institute was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals to restore the City Hall to its former condition, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

CLEANING BROADWAY—FERRY ACCOMMODATIONS, &C.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at 6 o'clock. Among the petitions presented was one from the Committee of Residents on Broadway, who, in consequence of the refusal of the Corporation to clean that street oftener than twice a week, organized themselves into an association for the purpose of having it swept more frequently. The petition represents that the weekly cost, for the last two years, of cleaning Broadway has been $260, of which the Corporation has paid but $140 weekly, and asks that the Common Council shall provide for the repayment of the whole expenditure. It was referred.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of directing the Grand-street Ferry Company to put up ferry bridges, &c., in proper order, was adopted.

The Committee on Railroads having reported in favor of a concurrent in a resolution of the other Board directing the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company to repair their track, the motion to adopt the report was carried.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for removing the earth and rubbish from the West Washington Property, was referred, on the ground that it would be advisable, in the first place, to ascertain whether there was any earth or rubbish to be removed.

An ordinance for widening the carriage-way of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue, which had already passed the Board of Aldermen, was adopted.

Numerous reports were received from the Committee on Fire Department, regarding applications for building or repairing engines, and were generally concurred. That in favor of rebuilding, at an expense not to exceed $800, the carriage of Hose Company No. [illegible], was adopted.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase for the use of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, the lot No. 289 Henry-street. He based his refusal to approve the resolution on the ground that nearly all the residents in the vicinity of the lot are Catholics, and the pastor and trustee of the Episcopal Church, (All Saints,) which is a rectory, opposite, has remonstrated against it.

The Board adjourned till Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

To the Public.

An express by the Harbor Master of the Eighth District in relation to the controversy now existing between himself and the Agent of the Savannah line of steamers.

In the prompt, efficient and fearless discharge of responsible duties with which I have been honored by the supreme authority of the State, I have been [illegible] assailed and my motives misrepresented.

Holding, as I do, an intimate and responsible position to the best interests of the great commercial metropolis, and prompted by considerations of [illegible], I have deemed it my duty to present in this [illegible] a plain, correct and just statement of [illegible] pleasant affair.

In the first place, I shall proceed by quoting [illegible] act, chapter 72, section 2, a portion of the law [illegible] to the powers vested in the Harbor Masters of the State of New-York, which is as follows:

"Section 2. Said Harbor Masters shall have authority to regulate and station all sloops and vessels [illegible] stream of the East or North River, within the [illegible] of the City of New-York, and the wharves [illegible] and to remove from time to time such sloops [illegible] vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, to make room for such others as require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging their cargoes; and as to the fact of their being fairly and bona fide employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, the said Harbor Masters, or either of them, is hereby constituted the sole judge."

Having thus shown the source of authority delegated to me in the discharge of my duties, I now proceed to examine the nature of the "dispatch" forwarded to his Excellency, Governor MORGAN, by the agent in question, wherein I am charged, first, with not permitting the steamship *Huntsville* to come to her berth. This charge has no foundation whatever in truth; for, by reference to the law above quoted, it will be seen that it was my prerogative, and not his, to assign to that ship a suitable berth under the existing circumstances. That berth was duly assigned by me, which by the said agent was as promptly refused, he (the agent) under the shadow of supposed power, preferring to anchor his vessel in the stream rather than conform to an expressed law of the State. In the second place, it is asserted that the owners of the line pay $2,500 per annum for the berth in question. This assertion is equally devoid of truth. For what consideration is this $2,400 paid? Is it for the exclusive use and possession of the berth? By no means. It is simply for the exclusive privilege of collecting the legal wharfage as established by law, and nothing more. The same may be said in regard to the property leased by the company from the Corporation, it being quite impossible for an individual or corporate body to grant privileges which would in any way constrain or express law of the State. In the third place, in the grandiloquent "despatch" he informs Governor MORGAN that the steamer must remain in the stream unless he (the agent) submits to an extortion, or gets relief from executive interference. As regards the vessel being obliged to remain in the stream, that is a circumstance which concerns the agent, and not the Harbor Master, the former having refused to accept the berth assigned him, which was at the wharf in question. Touching the intimation conveyed by the agent involving the honor and integrity of the undersigned by the use of the term extortion, it is not necessary here to make any explanation. To the high and honored authority which clothed him with his present official position, and to his numerous friends, any explanation would be deemed superfluous and entirely out of place in a communication like the present. There are other tribunals before which matters of so grave a character are brought, and where injured honor must be defended. So much for the haste in connection with the charges contained in the dispatch to his Excellency Governor MORGAN; and it may not be unnecessary here to briefly review the whole matter in question. Having already shown that the right to station vessels is wholly and solely vested in the Harbor Master, and that no right whatever exists on the part of any corporate authority or individual, to grant for a price any special privileges at variance with the general welfare of the body politic, as expressed by law, the question naturally occurs, under what right does this agent demand any extraordinary privileges? Is there any legislative enactment conferring upon this Company or the agent thereof a right to completely inclose for storage purposes one of the finest wharves in the City, and this, too, to the entire exclusion of sailing vessels having equal claims to wharfage accommodation? Or is it the $2,500 which this agent pays for the privilege of collecting wharfage that gives him the power to monopolize the rights of others by occupying the various berths for only three or four days in a week, leaving some one or two of the berths constantly uncompleted, not including the four berths rendered useless on the north side of Pier No. 13. It has been stated that the present case furnishes a proper opportunity for the steamboat associations of the City to combine their influence for the purpose of invading the rights of duly constituted harbor-masters in the just and honest discharge of their duties. Will such a sentiment be received by any constituted authority created by the voice and suffrages of a free people? Will such an avowal be tolerated by the owners of the numerous sailing vessels who claim protection and support of all just governments? It is claimed from the same source that his Excellency Governor MORGAN, being a practical merchant, cannot do less than discharge the Harbor-Master, and fall in with the views of the above statement.

I have no answer to make to this surmise. I am willing to abide the practical judgment of Gov. MORGAN, confident that in the performance of my official duties, I have acted in strict conformity to the laws, and that a lawful and just discharge of obligations due to the public and the shipping interests will meet his calm and decided approval. I remain, respectfully,

CHARLES G. MURCH,
Harbor Master of the Eighth District of the Port of New-York, Office No. 73 West-street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $25, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to No. 323 Broadway, where they will continue to sell their celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines. New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

To Meet the Summer Demand,
HOGKINS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st.,
Are offering their superb stock of
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
At prices which
COMMAND IMMENSE SALES,
In variety and elegance
their assortments are
UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD,
While their
PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE TRADE.
Gentlemen are invited to compare our styles and prices with those of any other clothing house in this country. NO DEVIATION FROM THE PRICES AFFIXED TO THE ARTICLES.

Maraville. Maraville. Maraville.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Valuable Property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston streets.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 28, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of valuable property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston sts. Maps at the auctioneers' office, 14 Pine st.

LEARY & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 5, 4 and 6 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Root Beer! Root Beer! Soda Water! Soda Water!—The Van Allen patent fountain is just the thing for dealers in cooling drinks; it makes them independent at a small cost. Call and see it at the American Trade Co.'s, Nos. 21 and 23 Frankfort-st.

REPORTS CURED—By HARRIS & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

☞ NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Ill.) Bonds will be paid by SALSTEAD & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. FOBLES & CO.

Tooker's Summer Undershirts.
A large variety; also, Summer Drawers at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Popular stand, No. 42 Hanover-st. IRA PARSONS & SON.

Summer Hats.—Every desirable style, and quality unsurpassed. The most fashionable straw goods for gents. and children at reduced prices.
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The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Castorene at WHITE'S,
No. 214 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Magnetic Gaiter Hanger Strap.—This indestructible article can be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & R. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

DELAWARE [illegible]
Extra Class, No. [illegible]
21, 70, 56, 14, 70, 75, [illegible]
Class No. [illegible], June 25, 1859.
68, 24, 50, 72, 69, 59, 47, [illegible]
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. [illegible], June 27, 1859.
41, 37, 76, 12, 9, 7, 59, 15, 43, 44, 24, 1, 3, 13.
Extra Class, No. [illegible], June 27, 1859.
7, 27, 39, 28, 64, 63, 41, 5, 17, 78, 21, 30.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Pike's Peak.
The TRIBUNE of to-day
Contains another letter
from Mr. GREELEY,
from PIKE'S PEAK.

Something to Know.—Ladies, if you are in want of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c. for yourselves or your children, either for the City or country, you may be sure of getting precisely what you require at the cheap and popular store of CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Barry's Tricopherous
For the
HAIR AND GREATEST BEAUTIFIER,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Zephyr Undershirts,
New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, Silk Sun Umbrellas, &c., at Nos. 97 and 99 Williams-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. H. TRACY, Agent.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 170 Greenwich-st.

MARRIED.

KASTNERY—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 9, at No. 265 60th-st., by the Rev. Robert Lewis, Gustav Louis Kastnery, of this City, to Mrs. ADELIZA A. JOHNSON, only daughter of the late Samuel Prior, Esq., of Oyster Bay, L. I.

DEVINE—HUBLEY.—In this City, on Sabbath, June 26, by the Rev. E. Pratt, Mr. JOSEPH BROTHERS DEVINE to Miss MARYINA HUBLEY, of this City.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

NOONAN—DONNELLY.—In this City, on Monday, June 27, by the Rev. A. J. Donnelly, JEREMIAH NOONAN, of Erie, to MARGARET A. DONNELLY, of New-York.

HERITAGE—SCOTT.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, June 25, at the Presbyterian Parsonage, by the Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr. ALFRED HERITAGE to Miss ANNA SCOTT, both of Hudson City.

BRADY—SHANNON.—In Dansville, N. Y., on Thursday, June 23, by the Rev. Dr. Seager, Mr. AUGUSTUS C. BRADY, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss LOUISA J. SHANNON, of the former place.

LITTLE—HASWELL.—At Eatonton, Ga., on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Caleb Key, Geo. W. LITTLE, of New-York, to Mrs. SUSAN W. HASWELL, of the former place.

DIED.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 27, SUSAN VAN WAGENEN, youngest daughter of Henry and Margaret Demarest, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 49 West 33d-st.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 25, WALTER S., son of Allen S. and Mary E. Curtis, aged 6 years and 11 months.

MIX.—On Sunday evening, June 26, of consumption, MARY E., wife of Byron Mix, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Duanesburgh, N. Y., for interment.

GEDNEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 27, CLARA A., only daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Gedney, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Bedford-st.

SANDELL.—On Sunday, June 26, suddenly, CAROLINE GREAVES, the wife of Edward C. Sandell, aged 42 years, 7 months and 24 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow, (Wednesday.)

BEACH.—In this City, on Monday, June 27, HENRY H. BEACH, son of the late Henry A. Beach, of Unadilla, N. Y., aged 24 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 8 Broadway, corner Beaver-st.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 27, FRANCES, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, aged 2 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 203 Degraw st., without further invitation.

HOOK.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, June 27, THOS. J. HOOK, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family, as well as those of his brothers, John D., William B. and Gilbert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 361 Court-st.

HILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 26, PHILIP HILLS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

BABCOCK.—The funeral of Mrs. CAROLINE L. BABCOCK, wife of Mr. Frederick A. Babcock, of San Francisco, Cal., will be observed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—At Oswego, Ill., on Wednesday, June 22, EDWARD H. TOWNSEND, (in the 56th year of his age,) formerly from Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

CLARK.—At Jersey City, on Monday morning, June 27, Mrs. REBECCA CLARK, relict of Ebenezer Clark, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends, those of her son, Charles Clark, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 17 Sussex-place.

NEW BOOKS.
EVERY HOTEL WANTS IT!
EVERY RESTAURANT WANTS IT!
EVERY RAILROAD WANTS IT!
EVERY THEATRE WANTS IT!
EVERY BANK WANTS IT!
EVERY BROKER WANTS IT!
EVERY STOREKEEPER WANTS IT!
EVERY STEAMBOAT WANTS IT!
EVERY BAR-ROOM WANTS IT!
EVERY BAKER WANTS IT!
EVERY BUTCHER WANTS IT!
Every one who Takes or Handles Paper Money Wants it!!
WANTS WHAT?
THE
FAC SIMILE BANK-NOTE DETECTOR!
HEWET'S ENCYCLOPEDIA!!
Without it they all run the hourly risk of receiving a one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50, or any other large denomination; or they are, at the same time, in danger of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, in which the title of some solvent Bank has been substituted; or even some counterfeit or spurious notes that make their appearance for the first time.
Issued in weekly numbers, each containing one hundred and forty-four fac similes of genuine Bank Notes, commencing with the City of Boston, and thereafter to contain all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.
First number will be ready July 1, and for sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents in the Union.
WILLIAM COUSLAND & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

GUIDE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, Containing Seventy Maps, a General Railway Map, Late Time Tables, and information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL FOR THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES, containing a Description of all the important Localities, accompanied by Maps. 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25.
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The Two Volumes bound in one, $2
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THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE, or Complete Fisher's Manual for the United States; containing the Opinions and Practices of Experienced Anglers of Both Hemispheres.
1 vol., 12mo., with illustrations, $1 25.
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THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $20, $25, $30, $35.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 422 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., Expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
Summer Clothing of every variety, style and price, and will be sold cheaper than at any other store in the City. Persons who wish to buy will be well paid by examining this stock.
Children's Department not excelled.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY
Is all the rage this warm weather—with you.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SHANAH,
No. 404 4th-av.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The annual Sermon before the Associate Alumni will be preached in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., by the Rev. THEODORE E. LYMAN, D. D., of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. The Alumni meet for business at 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
MORGAN DIX, Secretary.

A B, C, D, E, F, IN STEREOSCOPE.—Set of 6 pictures, each picture shows the costume of a country of which the letter is the initial.
Very instructive and interesting.
E. ANTHONY, No. 205 Broadway.
A full assortment in the Stereoscopic line.

"FIRE-PROOF SAFES."
A FALSEHOOD NAILED.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Our reputation as [illegible] of a safe that the [illegible] believe to be [illegible] Fire, and Burglar Proof, [illegible] and the thousands who have seen [illegible] we should give a prompt and most emphatic denial [illegible] report that the Alum Patent Safe [illegible] to preserve its contents [illegible] Fire. We premise that the report [illegible] the invective brains of some [illegible] rebuts to this unmanly [illegible] too firmly established the fact to compete with in any fair or honorable way; for, *be this as it may*, we pronounce the report *false in every particular*. Another version of this report is to the effect that the Patent Safe, manufactured by Holmes & Butler, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and a Wilder Patent Safe under trials, both failed. That portion of it relating to Holmes & Butler, as makers of the Safe in question, is entirely destitute of truth, as we have ascertained and are prepared to prove that the Safe now in use in this city before *the fire extinct, and before the parties composing the firm of Holmes & Butler were even known to each other*. It is true that H. & B. did make a Safe that was on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and which was tested by fire to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed, and to the evident discomfiture of at least one rival Safe-maker and others, who would undoubtedly have experienced a similar defeat had they dared to accept the invitation to test Safes which was extended by the Committee to all Safe-makers. This Safe, which received the first and only premium for unqualified excellence, is now on exhibition at our store. In conclusion, we hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars to any party that will prove our Alum Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents when subjected to a trial by fire.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Safe and Lock Manufacturers,
No. 237 Broadway.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
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This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., whose estate lies in the *centre of the far-famed Champagne District of France*. It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.
Sold in the City by H. A. Kerr, No. 148 Broadway; J. S. Pierce, No. 660 Broadway; Corwin & Co., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; Howell & Co., No. 632 Broadway; Mary & Co., No. 319 6th-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO HOUSE-KEEPING WIVES.
House keeping wives have one great bubble
They mix and stir and labor at;
It is the pastry that's such a trouble,
And nothing but a buttery fat.
The stomach's tone it doth impair,
And the appetite takes away,
When ICE CREAM, of ev'ry kind that's rare,
Is more nutritious any day.
"*Torrey's four minute freezers*," now
In every store you'll find,
For eighteen pence a quart to give
Of the best of ev'ry kind.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen by daylight.
GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. The former has never appeared so well, and the latter is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STAVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway.

A SAVING OF SIXTY PER CENT.
BY GOING UP STAIRS,
BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
MADE OF BEST
YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
AND
FINE LINEN BOSOMS.
READY FOR WEAR, ALL SIZES,
OR TO ORDER,
OR TO ORDER,
WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS
THAT CAN BE MADE,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
BEST THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS $1 75 PER DOZ.
N. B.—Those who think it cannot make a good Shirt for $15 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $15 fine Shirts:

20 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 60c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement sent free to any part of the country. These directions are so simple that a boy of 10 years of age can take his own measure. I warrant a good fit or return the money. The cost to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of the goods.
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business,
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THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
REASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

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OF
THE WAR IN EUROPE;
Finely colored, with SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of NAPOLEON III. and HIS GENERALS, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF SARDINIA, TWO LARGE MAPS, THE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS, &c., &c., &c., is the latest, largest, best and cheapest. AGENTS WILL HAVE IT. SPECIMENS mailed, post-paid, for 26 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, New-York.

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DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade mark.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON. And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
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This valuable journal has just closed its Fourteenth Volume, and the Publishers announce a new Volume, enlarged and improved, the first number of which will issue on WEDNESDAY MORNING. Now is the best time to commence subscriptions, as with the enlarged series will begin VOLUME 1., NUMBER 1., which will contain the following VALUABLE and INTERESTING
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The whole forming one of the most interesting and useful Journals ever issued.
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From Seneca County Press.
THE GRAFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are most valuable, in the universal and distressing diseases of women the remedies are gentle, judicious and speedy effective.
From the New-York Times.
[illegible] of the proprietors of the GRAFENBERG FAMILY, and the medical skill of [illegible] should induce our [illegible]
From the New-York Daily Times.
[illegible] advice of the consulting physicians [illegible] advice, but better call upon the [illegible] physicians, at the establishment of the Grafenberg Company, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
☞ All chronic [illegible] cases, as well as those [illegible] of the Grafenberg Company, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
The Grafenberg Company [illegible] PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
MARSHALL'S UTERINE [illegible] is a certain cure for all female [illegible] weakness, leucorrhœa, ulceration, [illegible] ting, and other local derangements of the [illegible] as well as the constitutional [illegible]
Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles [illegible] only sent by Express.
☞ CAUTION. ☜
☞ AVOID, WHOLLY UNAVAILABLE, SHAM [illegible] BEING USED IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN FOR 10 [illegible] TION.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Consulting and Consulting Physician Grafenberg Company, NO. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. BRIDGE concerning their health with perfect confidence.
☞ If medicines are not ordered and an extended opinion is required—the letter must contain one dollar to insure reply.
PERSONAL CONSULTATIONS may be held with Dr. Bridge at the consulting rooms of the Institution, No. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4.
BRIEF CONSULTATIONS WITHOUT CHARGE.
All of the Grafenberg Family Medicines are for sale at the office of the Grafenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York, and by Druggists.

GO TO NO. 5

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.

DECISION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF OSBORN & VINCENT'S PATENTS FOR LADIES' EXTENSION SKIRTS.

IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND DEALERS.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE VALIDITY OF OUR Patents for Extension Skirts by a judicial decision, as above noticed, we would caution all dealers in the article against making any such Skirts without a license from us, or selling or using any such Skirts not manufactured by us, unless the same are properly stamped with date of our patent, and name of manufacturer having valid license from us. Having given general notice of the above facts by a liberal distribution of circulars, and given all an opportunity to settle for past infringements without suit, we shall hold all infringers liable for damages who do not settle for the past, and desist from future infringements.

OSBORN & VINCENT, owners of the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENTS, No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway. WILL THIS WEEK OFFER, AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SILK MANTILLAS, SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, BAREGE AND GRENADINE MANTILLAS, TRAVELING SUITS, and a great variety of SUMMER SHAWLS, All of which will be sold at exceedingly LOW PRICES to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Fans, Porte Monnaies, Cabas and Fancy Articles, in great variety, AT LOW PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Loops, Curtain Materials, and Upholstery Goods of every description, BELOW REGULAR PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SUMMER MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS, Fashionable Styles, in every variety, AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!— Printed and Plain Bareges, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins Francaise, Chally de Laines, Lustres, Ombre Crossovers, and a large assortment of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Robes, Capes, Flouncings, Trimmings, Laces, &c., &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND ROBES, Full assortment of CHOICE SUMMER STYLES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, And HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS generally. Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' Summer wear. Just received— SUMMER FLANNELS, Ballardvale, Angola, Saxony and Gauze. At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT THE UNION HOUSE, NO. 277 HUDSON-ST. RICH SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SELLING 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, With Shawls and Basquins to match. Entire suits got up at short notice, And on very reasonable terms, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473 BROADWAY. BEEKMAN & COMPANY Will open on MONDAY, June 27, a choice selection of Needlework Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings. Auction lot of hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, Which will be offered very low.

NEW RIBBONS! NEW RIBBONS! AITKENS & MILLER, NO. 433 BROADWAY, Have now in store a large assortment of new ribbons selected with great care by our Mr. MILLER (at present in Europe) from the manufactories of France and England, many of the patterns and styles being of designs secured expressly for our trade.

We are now prepared to supply both the wholesale and retail trade with a complete assortment of rich, plain lustring ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 50; also, a very superior quality of satin ribbons in all widths and colors; also, a fine line of plain, chene and figured beltings, together with a large assortment of quite new designs in very rich sash ribbons.

We have also received some very rich embroideries and lace goods of the newest and most fashionable styles adapted to the present season.

A large assortment of dress trimmings constantly on hand.

Being constantly making additions to our large and fashionable stock by every European steamer, we would respectfully invite the attention of strangers visiting the city and early Fall buyers.

The attention of dressmakers and milliners is especially invited to our stock.

MARIANO & GENARRO RUBINACCI, OF NAPLES, ITALY, SILK MANUFACTURERS OF THE ITALIAN SEWING SILK bearing their name, having discovered the counterfeiting of their SILK and TRADE MARK, have the honor to inform the public that the genuine article—distinguished by its strength, purity of color, brilliancy and weight, (guaranteed to be twelve ounces to the pound, exclusive of paper,) can be found only with the Agents, F. COTTENET & ATHERTON, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, JOSEPH M. STRONG, New-York, and P. BRADY & CO., Philadelphia.

The signatures of these four houses are placed upon every packet of our Silk, and any article sold as such, without the indications mentioned above, is declared spurious in every respect.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS. At 40 per cent. below regular prices. CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON, QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST; SPLENDID PUSHER LACE POINTS, RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, SILK AND NET MANTILLAS, ALL AT GREAT BARGAINS, At ELLIOTT'S (late MACKENZIE'S), Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, JAMES GRAY & CO., Are now offering their stock of RICH DRESS GOODS, REAL LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, At greatly reduced prices. No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR. GENIN invites the attention of the ladies to his seasonable stock of WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., manufactured expressly for his sales, and which cannot be excelled for durability, excellence, or moderation in price. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C., &C. Selling off CHEAP, Very cheap for cash, Less than cost, To give up the business. J. HYATT, No. 310 Bowery.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 16 springs, $1 50, and 20 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with Skirts at $8 per dozen; 12 spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 333 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.—PRICES REDUCED.—PRINTED Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, plaid and stripe Muslins, Swiss and book Muslins, Brilliantes, black Silk Linens, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 56 Catharine-st.

[illegible] GOODS [illegible] AT NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

[illegible] AT NO. 469 BROADWAY, [illegible] ladies' and children's [illegible] from 25c. to 75c. for children [illegible] largest and most complete [illegible] in the City. Competition [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR STRANGERS AND VISITORS, wishing to buy MANTILLAS, is now offered At BULPIN'S well-known store, No. 361 Broadway. The annual closing sale, at very reduced prices, is now on, and will be found to include some of the richest garments ever imported: In Pusher Lace Mantillas, Guipure Lace Mantillas, French Lace Points, French Lace Burnous, &c., &c., &c. NO. 361 BROADWAY, Between Thompson's and Taylor's.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED to our present very large and desirable stock of MOURNING GOODS. Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tamise, Grenadine, Bareges, Crape Marets, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also, PART MOURNING GOODS. Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c. MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S SUMMER BONNETS. Hats and Caps at WM. SIMMONS' Emporium of Fashions, now offered at GREAT REDUCTION from former prices. The entire stock must be sold to make room for the Fall importations. A large variety of Leghorn and Straw Bloomers Riding Hats from 50 cents to $5. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway, up stairs.

4TH OF JULY! BIG THING!! 4TH OF JULY! BIG THING!! 4TH OF JULY! BIG THING!! Owing to the lateness of the season, and having an immense stock of MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING, I have determined to clear out at once the balance of my entire stock almost REGARDLESS OF COST. 75 Cents for all Linen Coats. 50 to 75 Cents for Marseilles Vests. 75 Cents to $1 for Summer Pants. FINE SUMMER CLOTHING IN PROPORTION. REMEMBER, OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st. THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. This Day Published: BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-street, Boston. A New and Elegant EDITION OF PLUTARCH'S LIVES, The Translation called Dryden's, corrected from the Greek and Revised, with A NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH. By A. H. CLOUGH, Late Professor of the English Language and Literature at University College, London. In 5 vols., 8vo. HANDSOMELY PRINTED IN LARGE TYPE. Price, $10.

A good edition of this ancient classic has long been wanted. This edition has been five years in preparation, and the editor has spared no labor and research to make it complete and reliable, by carefully correcting Dryden's Translation from the Original Greek, making new translations when necessary, and in various other ways improving the text which has hitherto been in use; and it is hoped that it will be found to satisfy the wants of those who desire to possess the best edition of this standard work.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance; $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by CHARLES V. MAPES, Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA ET BIBLIOGRAPHICA.—M. ELLINGER & CO., No. 33 Maiden-lane, just published a catalogue of a choice selection of early printed books relative to AMERICA and on BIBLIOGRAPHY. We will publish similar catalogues monthly, on the various branches of literature, and will send the same gratis to any address on application. We have also just received from Europe a fine collection of OLD ENGRAVINGS and WOOD CUTS, and solicit a visit from the curious.

INSTRUCTION.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the Free Academy will take place from June 27 to July 1, inclusive, at the Academy, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS, JAMES M. TUTHILL, LAFAYETTE BANNEY, ROBERT A. ADAMS, WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, HUGH G. CROZIER, WILLIAM E. CURTIS, } Executive Committee.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or P. A. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 53 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH's Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WHO HAS HAD eight years' experience in teaching, wishes to contract an engagement for the ensuing Fall with one or two good schools—in New York or Brooklyn. He can present his diploma, besides the highest testimonials both from France and from the best schools of this country, as to capacity and moral character. Address FRENCH, Box No. 122 Times Office. A home for the Summer is also desired in exchange for tuition.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED lady to teach English, French, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and have the charge of two young Misses, 10 and 12 years old. She must be competent in all respects, and a good Episcopalian. She will be engaged for one year. Address, with reference, to THOMAS D. CARPENTER, through the Gouverneur Post-office, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROFESSOR, a graduate with diplomas, is anxious to be engaged as a teacher of physics and the natural sciences. He has been long employed, especially in teaching chemistry, and will furnish any references that may be asked. He would also give instruction in French literature. Address A. B., Box No. 114 Times Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English literature. Address Box No. 3,060 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE leaving for the country, would like to make an engagement for the Fall, as Governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City reference given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in Music, French, and all the branches of a liberal English education, desires a situation as governess in a private family. The very best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,614 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family, as teacher, either in the City or country; she will teach all the English branches; also, music, drawing and painting; terms moderate. Direct BOOK STORE, No. 223 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER, AS IMPROVED FOR 1859, With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned. The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles. The cheapest, best, and most economical, requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure and most certain in its operations. Sole Agents for the United States, E. KETCHAM & CO., Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware, No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS—Patent Double Wall Ice Pitchers, heavily silver-plated, three-quart, at $7 25 each, generally sold by retailers for $12 50. Also, a full assortment of COIN-SILVER WARE, TEA SETS, PITCHERS, CUPS, GOBLETS, TRUMPETS, &c., and a great variety of first-quality Silver-plated Goods, warranted, by J. C. MARSH, Manufacturers' Agent, No. 25 John-st., up stairs.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality; it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 15th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 Times Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL, BALLSTON SPA. This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 25. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have. W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York. For particulars call at the Institute, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors. HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel via Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer Wave, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare, $1 75. T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 94 South-st.; and the proprietors of the Times newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

HOTEL DE EUROPE—FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders at reasonable prices. The hotel is beautifully situated, affording a splendid view of the Atlantic Ocean; gunning, fishing, bathing, drives; scenery unsurpassable. Capt. MORGAN would be happy to see his friends.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY RESIDING eight miles up the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady, quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—By a large and first class family; (a private house preferred;) will require five bedrooms; the situation to be below Fishkill Landing; or would rent a furnished house for the months of July, August and September. Address Box No. 1,149 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of EAST MORICHES, L. I. For terms, &c., apply to G. J. T., No. 141 Fulton-st.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices. M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE HOURS FROM New-York—Terms reasonable. Grounds healthy, shady and extensive; rides beautiful. Address ALFRED, Fishkill, Dutchess County.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the depôt; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

BOARDING.

HUTCHINS HOUSE, NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, corner of Neilson-place, five doors west of Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, near New-York University, Astor Library, Cooper Institute, and convenient to the popular places of amusement. Location first-class; conducted upon the European plan. Meals at all hours; hot-joints at 5 P. M. Pleasant single rooms at 50 cents per day. HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Late Clerks at Bixby's Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 190 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.; furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; the house is delightfully situated, and every attention will be given to make it a home. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children aged 14 and 10 years, in a quiet family. Terms not to exceed $8 a week. Partial board only for the gentleman. Address S. G., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without breakfast, for two gentlemen; a private family occupying a first-class house near Union-square, will find this a desirable opportunity to reduce their expenses by letting the whole or part of a floor to desirable occupants; no boarding house keeper need apply. Address BOYD, Box No. 160 Times Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, WITH OR without breakfast, may be obtained with a genteel family having no children or boarders by one or two gentlemen of respectability. Location near the Mercantile Library. Address, with real name, COMFORT, Station D, Post-office.

$8 PER WEEK FOR HANDSOME BACK parlor on the first floor, furnished, to let, with board, to two persons; also, an unfurnished suite for $14 per week, with board, at No. 163 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms, also single rooms, to let, with full or partial board; house in one of the most airy locations in the City; faces the square; baths, &c. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton and private table if desired. No. [illegible] Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

PLEASANT LOCATION AND AIRY ROOMS, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement: 7 lots on west side 4th-av., between 126th and 127th sts.; also, 1 lots adjoining, on 126th-st., and 12 lots adjoining on 126th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square; 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 129th and 130th sts.; 23 lots on 129th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th-st., and 15 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 3 lots on 129th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.; 5 lots on 4th-av., east side south 127th-st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUSCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 12th-st. and 7th-av., four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x75.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 56th and 57th sts., 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

CHURCH LOT—EXTRA DEPTH.—FOR SALE four lots north side of 52d-st., 160 feet east of 3d-av.; size of each, 20 feet by 100. Lowest price this month, $2,000 each. Terms very easy. If the 80 feet plot is required for a church, the depth may be made ten foot additional for $600 extra. Street sewered and assessment paid. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULLY located on Oxford st., near Fulton-av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot-house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished; distant 1¼ miles from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 56 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic, No. 388 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 226 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND HALF house, and lot, No. 663 4th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.; lot 18 ft. 9 in., by 96 ft. deep; rents for $312 per annum. Price, $2,250; terms liberal. Inquire of R. PERKINS, No. 691 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 54 West 48th-st.; house, 20x56; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 56 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500 and $13,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY, IMPROVED, in a good location, will be exchanged for a country seat near New-York if unincumbered, or for vacant lots up town or in Brooklyn, with some cash. Agents need not apply. Address BRYAN, Box No. 781 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3¼ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE FOR A general stock of goods suitable for a country store. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—Six and one-quarter acres at Fort Washington, fronting Broadway; price $15,000. HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE WITH THIRTEEN acres of land, one mile from Astoria, or will exchange for City property. Apply to E. W. HEWIT, 41 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. MOORE & PLATT, No. 39 PINE-ST., Have FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, 30 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HUDSON, from 1 to 100 acres, varying from $6,000 to $30,000 each.

20 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HARLEM RAILROAD, 1 to 200 acres, $2,000 to $30,000 each.

200 FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS in all parts of NEW-JERSEY, varying from $1,000 to $30,000.

Also a large number of COUNTRY SEATS on the NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. Also on LONG ISLAND.

50,000 acres of Wisconsin and Missouri Land to trade for all kind of merchandise. A large amount of well-located New-York and Brooklyn property to sell or exchange.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. E. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 10 acres of land. The building consists of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant-houses, stable, barn and ice house, filled, are all new and well-arranged. Also, the stock, horses, carriage, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post-office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—One mile south of depôt, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon-house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell, $4,500; to rent at $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished, near Paterson, N. J., with all the stock, crops, farming implements; contains 28¼ acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with choice fruit of all kinds; is well watered by Saddle River; fine two-story house, well shaded, and barn in good order. This place will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence located in the southern part of Westchester County, 14 miles from the City, four to five acres, with elegant shade trees. The house is large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. If exchanged, none but improved City property, well located, would be accepted. Address Box No. 34 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVENIENT double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from station of New-Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 8 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 36x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about five acres of land; bathing beach within fifty feet of the house. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer of ladies' traveling and shopping bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 160 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by E. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 363 Broadway. The last lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Wareroom. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 226 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 12 windows in each; store No. 226 William st. the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 46 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 70 Wall-st.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE, TO LET.—Houses are three story, attic and basement, with the modern improvements all in complete order; will be let at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 22d-st. before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE STORY FURNISHED HOUSE, 24th-st., east side; part of the rent will be taken in board for a gentleman and wife, with the privilege of taking other boarders. Address AMERICAN, Station F., 3d-av.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 150 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE offices on the main floor of No. 60 Wall-st., in the rear, suitable for banking, insurance or other commercial purposes. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, POSSESSION immediately, the second story of house No. 171 West 19th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of five rooms, with all the conveniences.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID lofts, suitable for first-class salesrooms or factories, at 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. [illegible] Vanderbilt-av.; 12 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY, two miles west from the West Park, opposite Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, and within 3½ hours by railroad from the City Hall of New-York. This is a desirable country residence, consisting of about 40 acres of land, on which there are a spacious dwelling-house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, with a large lawn filled with locust and other shade trees and shrubbery. On the place is a large apple orchard, and many other kinds of fruit trees. The soil is productive, and its location (being only 1½ miles from a daily steamboat landing) renders it very convenient to ship its product to market. The place is very desirable for a family wishing a delightful residence in a very healthy part of the country. The house is well furnished, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary farming utensils; also, horses, carriages, &c.; in fact, it embraces all that a genteel private family would require; as it is favorably located, and would make a beautiful and convenient location for a school. On the place is a spring of mineral water, the medical qualities of which have effected some very important cures. All will be disposed of at a very reasonable price for half cash, the balance on mortgage; or would be exchanged for productive City property. For further particulars, apply to YOUNG & LAURENCE, No. 26 Cortlandt st., New-York; J. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., or to the present occupant. CHAS. LAURENCE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 120¼ acres good land, with crops, &c.; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, of E. ANGEVINE, or address W. B. HASKINS, Morrisville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THIS STATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property; 183 acres; 160 acres under improvement, 43 acres very heavy timber, three streams running through the land; 10 acres of orchard; first-class dwelling; very healthy climate; first-class neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c. Address OWNER, Box No. 113 Times Office.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, one mile from the Hudson River, and twenty-five miles from New-York, between Nyack and Haverstraw; 60 acres under cultivation; improvements, a stone house and four out-buildings. Apply to T. T. EDGERTON, No 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

OLD WINES, &c.—Closing sale (the balance of the same stock offered by us on March 31 and May 25) of a large and valuable stock of first class wines, &c., consigned by a highly respectable house in the trade in this City, (established 1838,) who are now closing their business on account of the death of the senior partner in Europe. The stock is pure, of superior quality, and can be relied upon in every respect, and includes most of the standard grades found among the stock of the most reputable dealers, viz: Old bottled Wines, Brandies, &c.; do. in casks and demijohns; old City Hotel Cognac, 1830; old Byerman, dark and pale do.; Champagne, E. A. B., 1836; Nectar, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky; old Plantation Jamaica, [illegible]; do. from Perkins' estate; light Mountain Sherry; McFarlane's superlative brown do.; Canet do.; Golden, Amontillado, Imperial and Yriate do.; Carval Madeira; genuine London Port, light in color and very old; do. Trutilla de Rota and Vinho de [illegible]; two lines of fine grade Champagne; two do. of superior Clarets, 1851 and 1848; Marcobruner, genuine Otard, Martell, Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Brandies, Sardines, &c. Also, the balance of Havana Cigars, including El [illegible], Jose Vichot, Alsara, Punch, Cabanas, La Fleur de los Campos, Plantation, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, several dozen genuine Virgin Sherry, from the Clark & Brown estate, very old; fine Brandy do. Also, by order of consignee, about 100 dozen genuine English Ale. The above stock will positively be cleared, without reserve.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 100 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,) the contents of the Dining Saloon formerly occupied by S. H. Crook, consisting in part of tables, crockery, cutlery, glass, china, and silver-plated ware, bar counters and fixtures, chairs, oil-cloth, cooking utensils, gas fixtures, mirrors, &c.; also, the stock of wines, liquors and cigars. The attention of restaurateurs, housekeepers and dealers, is respectfully called to this sale, as every article will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the salesrooms. By order of GEO. F. ROGERS, WM. STEPHENSON, } Assignees.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

10,000 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S MOROCCO copper-nail heel lace Boots at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt st. Also, a general assortment of Summer goods in fine order. Sold without reserve. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—TUESDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., a choice stock just from ship, of all kinds, white granite common ware, and fancy goods, in lots to suit. Free goods, free sales, and well packed for shipping.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the store, No. 40 Dey-st., closing-out sale of Spring goods, about 700 cases boots and shoes, comprising a desirable assortment, adapted to the City and country. A. D. GALE, No. 40 Dey-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 8 bedrooms, in the country, for three or four months; within 1 or 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad; must be near a depôt, and possession given immediately. Any one having such a place to rent will find a good tenant by addressing COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 102 Times Office.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of John-st.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and [illegible] communication, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "THESEMAR." Its modus operandi is fully laid down in the book, "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. [illegible], No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Family Medical and Physiological Instructor, for the Married or those about to Marry, by Dr. HOLLICK, the celebrated Author and Lecturer. The 125th edition of this most important work has just been issued, enlarged and improved. Price $1. The Book will be sent post free, on receipt of the price. Address T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultations. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. [illegible] It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with numerous colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the case, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes given for the cure of local as well as hereditary diseases, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO PAY TAKEN.—DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE; THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASE IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Countless are the numbers that are daily [illegible] cured and saved from an early grave by the timely [illegible] of DR. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of [illegible] of study of the wisest and most talented and medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate cases of secret disease. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are the results of using all other remedies. Price $1. It cannot be had at any other.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

STRICTURE.—Dr. H. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst case of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 159 Broome-st., second block West of Bowery.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 18mo, cloth; also one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., [illegible] Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; [illegible] receipts and specifics; the author's [illegible] Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, [illegible] blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 9 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, [illegible] Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, [illegible] Democrat, Day Book, [illegible] Advocate, Jersey City, [illegible] New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is far superior to all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; [illegible] with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female disease scientifically treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Piles, Rupture, Fistula, and Prolapsus of the Rectum cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, where those who require surgical operations or careful medical treatment will find spacious apartments, the purest air in the City, and all the comforts of domestic life.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, and Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at No. 62 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including scrofulous, mercurial and chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTANT to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—ANY bottle without our signature across the label is a counterfeit. We have no agents in this City; the genuine can only be had of us at No. 109 Nassau-st., and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors. Beware of bogus doctors.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Office corner Houston and Crosby-st., (130 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 1 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon [illegible] warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, MANUFACTURERS OF PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES, Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. "Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down." SHAKSPEARE.

The cause of "Collender vs. Sharp" was brought to trial in the United States Circuit Court on the 24th day of May last. It was an action for an infringement by the defendant, Sharp, of an alleged invention of Michael Phelan's, patented by the plaintiff as assignee, on the 12th January, 1858, the so-called "invention" consisting in the form of a cushion, i. e., in its being rectilinear and terminating in straight bevelled ends, commonly called "square jaws." On the second day of the trial, (the 25th,) the defendant's evidence had so conclusively shown that this was nothing new at all, that the plaintiff's own counsel desired to withdraw a juror. This was objected to, and he moved for a discontinuance, on payment of costs, which was, for a technical reason, ordered, the Court expressly declaring its concurrence with the above view of the facts. Thus the action was in effect fully determined and decided in the defendant's favor; and the costs have since been taxed and paid. In the teeth of this "plain tale," the plaintiff, with impudent confrontation, states "that no decision affecting any one of his patents has ever been rendered." Don't be humbugged into paying exorbitant prices for inferior work by a list of pretended "patents," some, as in the case before us, covering no novelty or originality, and some long since abandoned, having proved worse than useless. Judge for yourselves. Test and try my tables and cushions, and you will concur at once in the verdict already generally pronounced, that they are the most scientific, the most correct, and the best. N. B.—Terms liberal and prices low. W. J. SHARP, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., [illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE [illegible]. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible] principal towns and cities of [illegible] BELGIUM, ITALY, [illegible] SPAIN, GERMANY, [illegible] PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, [illegible] SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN, ALSO ON CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, ATHENS, [illegible] BEYROUT, JERUSALEM. [illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 38 WALL-ST., buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. PETER CHRHAN, Accountant.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above-named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio. E. W. FERNIE, of London, Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., New-York, June 27, 1859. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., (2½,) payable on and after the 1st day of July next, having changed the periods for declaring semi-annual Dividends from May and November to January and July. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 28th-st. and 4th-av., open daily from 1 to 6 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M., all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500,000. The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 9, inclusive. All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlin & Co., No. 52 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois. JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois. JUNE 3, 1859.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo. CHARLES FINK, President Water Board. JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20 1859. NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d-av. and 25th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. S. K. GREEN, President. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. S. CONLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1859. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one Half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1859.—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ACcruing on Michigan State Bonds, and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Artisan's Bank, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 23, 1859. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

[illegible]PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 317 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, June [illegible], 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 5th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 5th of July inclusive.

$30.000.—FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT purchasers, $30,000 New-York Central-park Improvement Fund Stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable quarter yearly. Principal payable Aug. 1, 1887. S. DRAPER, No. 26 Pine st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 44 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTED & GILMAN, at No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. PHELPS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$80.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class City property at Six per Cent. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, Real Estate Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COOKCROFT, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON DIAmonds and watches at No. 8 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK, CANADA. This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange. The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford. J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier. TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—ABOUT SIX HUNdred lots in the village of Mount Vernon, will be sold for taxes unless paid before July 16, (see advertisement in the Sun.) Persons desirous of saving same, can do so by calling at the office of WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th st., any day this week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Monday excepted.) F. L. McCLELLAN, Receiver.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 5. By order of the Board. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1873, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.......$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HENDRIK HUDSON FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 27 Nassau-st. The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the *Supreme Court of the State of New York*, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867. Dated May 12, 1859. RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, agt. DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. EELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Lepreliette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, Kimball C. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lela V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax Defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Montague-place, near Court st., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859. C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je8-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No 184 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next. Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix. m17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 29, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator. ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. my24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859. GEORGE SLOANE, Executor. ap12-law6mT*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 534 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 653 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $22 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c. at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander. Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Price of Passage in second-cabin $[illegible] and $60. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered. W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The splendid medium Clipper-ship ABEY, WILSON, Master, is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days. The ABEY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., corner William. Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE. First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO. Pier No. 15 East River, foot Wall-st. The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander. Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 30. Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA. THE CUTTER NAUTILUS, From Pier No. 14, foot of Wall-st., New-York. For freight or passage, inquire of WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $4; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $6.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $4; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $6. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 162 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859. SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859. SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	*Leave Red Bank.*
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wedn'ay, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 5:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P.M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND BUYERS OF WATCHES. THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Of Waltham, Mass., Having been informed that certain watch manufacturers of England and Switzerland are about to put upon this market imitations of the American watch, counterfeiting, for that purpose, more or less of its trade-marks, hereby gives notice that it will institute the most thorough measures for the discovery, exposure and punishment of all parties participating in this illegal traffic. FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SAMPFORD & CO., importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SLOOP-RIGGED CENtre-board yacht will be sold at a bargain, by applying at once to THOMAS COADY, Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, adjoining the Ferry.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave [illegible]-st. station, New-York, as follows: [illegible] A. M.—For Williams' Bridge. [illegible] A. M.—Mail train for Albany. [illegible]—For Williams' Bridge. [illegible]—For White Plains. [illegible] [illegible]

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
3:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859. Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:45 P. M.

Connecting with steamer [illegible], leaving Fulton Market pier at 8 A. M., [illegible] 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company. *Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry* Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. *Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.*

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS.—*The splendid new low-pressure* steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; *convenient for Sunday Schools* or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 206 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamboat NAUSHON, Capt. G. W. WILSON, *will make excursions to the Fishing Banks*, on WEDNESDAY, 29th, and THURSDAY, 30th; leaving Amos-st. at 7¼; Spring, 7½; Peck-slip, 6¾; and Pier No. 4 North River, at 8 o'clock, A. M. *Fishing Tackle*, bait and refreshments on board. Also a Cotillion Band. Fare *for the excursion 50 cents.*

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—FOR CHARTER AT *reduced prices, steamboats and barges, including the* large and commodious steamer SOUTH AMERICA. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Agent, Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC. CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.
2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)
3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.
4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.
5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully, DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE LOW.—A thorough-bred bay mare, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, and a beautiful saddle horse for a lady; also a new double wagon for six, with new double harness complete; will be sold low to close a trust. Can be seen at Washington Stables, No. 50 East 27th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 239 Pearl-st., and No. [illegible] Kilby-st., Boston.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A SECOND-hand steam engine, of about 15 horse power, and boilers, all complete for immediate use. Inquire of the subscribers, at the factory, corner of Hudson and 14th sts., or 251 Broadway, New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. CHICKERING & SONS' NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR Instrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years. It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibrating shell. It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class. It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous. It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 30 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT. New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone. JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 25 to 37 Goerck-st., New-York. East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. *References*—*Daily Times* vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c. N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000 A YEAR.—J. B. NEWBROUGH, the inventor of the Counting Machine, is stopping at the Astor House for the purpose of selling *the balance of the State rights before going to England.* This is a rare chance for persons wishing a standard business, and willing to pay something for a good one. A mere child, or any one who can read figures, can learn to use it in One Minute, and with a little practice, add faster than any accountant can by the old way, and the result is positively correct every time. *The machines sells in every business* office, store, bank, custom-house, auditor, railroad office, &c., &c. Call and see it, at Room No. 102 Astor House. Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 during all the afternoon.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a manufacturing business, done for *cash, which has paid a net profit of from $5,000 to $8,000* per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to devote his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. H. WORTH, Box No. 158 *Times* Office, New-York.

JEWELRY FOR SALE—LOCATION, ABOUT 40 miles from New-York, in the midst of a village and surrounding population of 16,000 inhabitants. The store is well fitted up, and has a run of first class custom. Stock and fixtures are new, and will be sold cheap, as the owner is in ill health. Address JEWELRY, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, doing a heavy trade, mostly Southern, to punctual customers chiefly in the Cities, desirous to sell out. The stock is nearly new; any one disposed to purchase can at once be convinced of the advantages afforded. Apply, by letter, to HARDWARE Box No. 190 *Tribune* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business, with a net profit of $40 per day, on the cash system exclusively. Any gentleman possessing ordinary business qualifications, with $5,000 in cash, may hear of a splendid chance to purchase interest in a profitable and easy business by addressing O. B. Box 117 *Times* Office.

$5.000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to get a partner with the above amount, to enable him to fill his orders and extend his business. None but a smart business man need apply. Address, with real name, M. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, a drug store in one of the best locations in the City, and well established; of 11 years standing; reason for selling is on account of ill health. Inquire of S. G. KING, No. 212 Grand st., Williamsburgh.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—That well-known article "Durno's Catarrh Snuff." The recipe, trade mark, good will of the business, &c., at a bargain. For particulars and terms, apply to JAMES DURNO, personally, at the Girard House, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEST RESTAURANT IN THE City for a day business. No Sunday work—no night work. $354 for fixtures, and a 3 years' lease of basement. Rent $500. Situated in Water, near Wall st. Apply to RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane.

$5.000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a respectable and profitable business at St. Louis, Mo. A personal interview can be had any time before Thursday evening, by addressing D. D. JOHN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A HOOP SKIRT Manufactory, with $4,000 or $5,000, to extend the business, as it pays good profit. Address PARTNER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, A RETAIL HARDware store, in one of the business Avenues, now doing a good cash trade. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. Address O. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR A NEWLY-INvented machine, which supersedes the steam engine. Apply to F. PAPPEY, No. 30 Laight-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the war of 1812, of the State of New-York, will be held at the Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the Report of the Committee and make arrangements to celebrate our National Anniversary of Independence, on the coming 4th of July. It is requested that every member be present. By order of THOS. JEREMIAH, Prest. A. W. JONES, Colonel. ABRM. COLEMAN, Sec.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Members and others are urgently requested to be present THIS EVENING at the Social Reunion held at the Rooms of the Association, Brooklyn Institute. Strawberries and ice-cream will be amply provided. Admission free.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD. VARIETY NIGHT. GREAT STAR COMBINATION. COMEDY, BURLESQUE, FARCE. TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1859. SKETCHES IN INDIA. MR. [illegible], MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. [illegible], MR. REYNOLDS, MRS. [illegible], MISS MARY GANNON. POCAHONTAS. MR. BROUGHAM, MR. WALCOT, MR. YOUNG, MISS MARY GANNON, MISS HENRARDE, MRS. HOWARD. TRYING IT ON. MR. GEO. JORDAN, MR. FARREN, MISS HENRARDE, MRS. REEVES. TO-MORROW (Wednesday), Boucicault's celebrated comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. THURSDAY—VARIETY NIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Astonishing success of the Allies and MASSANIELLO TRIUMPHANT. YOUNG ITALY victorious over OLD AUSTRIA. GREAT SUCCESS of the Sisters ADELAIDE AND JOEY GOUGENHEIM, In Brough's side-splitting Burlesque of MASSANIELLO. MASSANIELLO.......MISS JOEY. SUSANNA.......MISS ADELAIDE. It will be repeated EVERY NIGHT. To commence with a FAVORITE FARCE in which MR. DAVIDGE will appear. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, KELLER TROUPE. To commence with BORN TO GOOD LUCK. After which the scenic pictures of the SIEGE OF TROY and WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE. To conclude with FAMILY JARS.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Lessee and Manageress.......Miss [illegible]. Stage Manager.......Mr. [illegible]. TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, SEIGE OF ROCHELLE, Or, THE THREE FRIENDS. After which THE STATUE LOVER. Concluding with the Irish Farce of THE HAUNTED CASTLE; Or, [illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE. Lessees.......Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard. TUESDAY, June 28. The performances will commence with THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. Count Idenberg.. Mr. Hotto | Blanch.... Miss F. Herring. Concluding with WEALTH AND WORTH.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. ENCHANTING TRIUMPH! Of Art, Skill, Taste and enterprise! CROWDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE rapturously applauding, on every occasion of its performance, the new, grand and GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY DRAMA! or VOLUPTUOUSLY ORIENTAL ROMANCE, entitled THE MAGIC WELL; Or, THE FIEND OF THE DESERT! Now in the SECOND WEEK of its brilliant production, gotten up with NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES! NEW PROPERTIES! NEW DECORATIONS! ENTIRELY NEW EFFECTS! And to be repeated TUESDAY, June 28, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. AFTERNOON, at 3, TWO EXCELLENT PIECES. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL. FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH AV. THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY, Having secured the above splendid establishment, and having been refitted and adapted for Summer Musical entertainments, will give their fifth MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERT, ON TUESDAY EVENING, June 28. In addition to the GRAND ORCHESTRA of SIXTY PERFORMERS and FULL MILITARY BAND, The following unsurpassed instrumental Soloists will appear: Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin; Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Trumpet; Mr. E. BOEHM, Clarionet; Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Mr. G. BEHM, Trumpet; Mr. A LENTZE, Euphonium; Mr. P. ELTZE, Bassoon. MUSICAL DIRECTORS: CARL BERGMAN, H. B. DODWORTH, G. F. BRISTOW. TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS EACH. For sale at all the music stores and at the garden on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8. No postponement on account of weather, as the hall attached to the gardens will afford every protection and comfort to the audience. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 29, at 3 o'clock, GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE. No charge for children under 10 years of age. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, Last Promenade Concert but one.

JONES' WOOD ANNUAL MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Arrangements have been completed for A MAMMOTH FESTIVAL, Commencing on MONDAY, July 18, 1859. It will be continued for an ENTIRE WEEK, and will be managed on a scale so LIBERAL, GRAND and MAGNIFICENT as to make it as popular as that of last year. It will be conducted by: CARL ANSCHUTZ, CARL BERGMANN, ROBERT STOEPEL, MAX MARETZEK, and others. Particulars hereafter.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. The Oldest and Largest Company in the World. UNLIMITED SUCCESS. OPEN EVERY EVENING. SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Tickets, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents. NOTICE—On SATURDAY NEXT, A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 1½ o'clock; admission as usual.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

MESSRS. MASON AND THOMAS, ASSISTED by Messrs. BERGMANN, MOSENTHAL and MATZKA, will give their annual concerts in Farmington, Conn., on THURSDAY, June 30, and FRIDAY, July 1, 1859.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FIREWORKS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, AT THE LONG ESTABLISHED DEPOT, No. 43 Maiden-lane. PETER TIERS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS. Neatest in appearance, and best in quality. FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 65 John-st.

FIREWORKS, FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, &c., HADFIELD'S AGENCY AND DEPOT, No. 47 Maiden-lane, New-York. Orders by mail and Committees for public or private exhibitions will receive our best terms and attention. COLEY, TITUS & CO.

FIRE CRACKERS. No. 1 Goldchop from store, in large or small lots, below current rates. For sale by THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., Nos. 127 and 129 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 166 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the best quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 166 Front-st.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 187 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 22 John-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNing, June 26, going from 23d-st., near 9th-av., down 7th-av. to Dr. McElroy's Church in 14th st., near 8th-av., in the church, or returning from it to 23d-st., a DIAMOND PIN, leaf-shaped. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 261 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 25TH INST., IN GOING from Hammersley-st. to Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Christopher-st., thence to 152d-st. and 10th-av., A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 81 Hammersley-st., or at E. R. TITUS', 152d-st.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of this body was held last evening. A communication from the Fire Commissioners, proposing a plan to reorganize the Fire Department, was referred to the Joint Board. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Corporation Counsellor to employ extra assistance at a compensation not to exceed $1,000 per annum. By resolution offered by Alderman JENKINS, the Manufacturers Bank (E. D.) was selected as a Bank of Deposit for the city money. A resolution directing the removal of the fence and fountain in front of the City Hall, and the paving of the same with Belgian pavement, was referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. The MAYOR notified the Board that GAMALIEL KING and JOHN H. FUNK, recently appointed Water Commissioners, had filed their bonds. A report of the Gas Committee was adopted in favor of lighting that portion of the State Arsenal, used by the Second Division of the New-York State Militia, with gas, and another was adopted in favor of lighting Evergreen-street. A communication was received from the Counsellor, notifying the Board that JOSEPH J. MARVIN had obtained a judgment against the City for his salary as Clerk of the Williamsburgh Commissioners. Some months ago a resolution, offered by Alderman DOUGLASS, was adopted, reducing the pay of the Clerk to $1 per annum. Judge LOTT decides that the salary of the office was once fixed by the Common Council and cannot be changed. The communication, with bill, was referred to the Finance Committee with power. The following was adopted: That all of the ordinances of the City, in reference to opening streets, &c., for the purposes of water and sewerage, be referred to the Law Committee for revision and report, in order that more stringent provisions may be enforced and greater security afforded to our citizens than the present insecure system of opening streets by plumbers. The Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of 50 cents for every dog delivered at the public pound before 1st October next, and the pound was ordered repaired and the pound-keeper was authorized to draw from the Comptroller twenty-five cents for each dog placed in his custody. A preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman DOUGLASS, eulogizing the late Ex-Mayor CORNELL, and adopted unanimously. Alderman VAN BRUNT offered a resolution, "that it be referred to the Law Committee to inquire by what authority the Mayor has remitted fines and penalties, and given permits for the violation of the city ordinances, without transmitting his decision to the Common Council, in conformity with title 2, section 26 of the City Charter. The following ordinance was presented by Alderman DAYTON and adopted by a unanimous vote:

The Common Council do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Aldermen of the several Wards shall have power to remove or cause to be removed any obstructions or incumbrances from all the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, wharves and public places within their several Wards, and the expenses of such removal shall be paid out of the general fund unappropriated in the Treasury, and the financial officers of the city are authorized to audit and pay the same and to draw warrants therefor.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any Alderman, who may exercise the power in the first section, to report the persons causing any such obstruction or incumbrance, together with the amount of expenses incurred in such removal, to the Attorney and Counsellor, for prosecution.

SEC. 3. Any and every person who shall put or place upon any or either of such streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, wharves and public places, any obstructions or incumbrances contrary to law, shall be liable to pay the cost and expense of removing the same, and such cost and expense shall be recovered from them in such prosecution in addition to the penalty already provided by law.

ANOTHER BOY STABBED BY A COMPANION WHILE AT PLAY.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at the morning recess of Public School No. 10, on Fifteenth-street near Third avenue, Gowanus, two members of the school, named JOHN SHANNON and ELISHA [illegible]—the former ten and the latter nine years of age—were engaged at play, when SHANNON stabbed [illegible] in the back, below the left shoulder-blade, inflicting a wound between three and four inches in depth. The weapon used was a common pocket-knife with a long, narrow blade. Fortunately the blade entered in an upward direction, and did not [illegible] lungs or strike a vital part, which would [illegible] the case had it entered in a straight line. The injured boy was taken to the residence of his parents on Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, where he was attended by Dr. WILLIAMS, of Gowanus. [illegible] SHANNON, as soon as he inflicted the wound, ran away from school, and went home, but was soon after arrested by Capt. MCLAREN, of the Eighth Precinct [illegible], and committed to the cells. His version of the unfortunate affair is, that he was whittling, when [illegible] hit his elbow and annoyed him repeatedly. He tried to have him keep away, but when he found he would not let him alone, he (SHANNON) stabbed him with the knife. As the thrust was made, THAYER turned to run away, which accounts for the [illegible] being in the back. SHANNON's parents reside [illegible] of Tenth-street, near Third-avenue. They are respectable people, and are in deep distress at the [illegible] of their child. The wound inflicted is not [illegible] fatal.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE—THREE LIVES SACRIFICED.—Deputy-Coroner CASHOW arrested a woman named [illegible], yesterday, on a charge of [illegible]. It appears that on Friday last the [illegible] attended the accouchement of Mrs. BARBARA MCKINNEY, at No. 14 Rapelyea street. One [illegible] was born on Friday, and the patient was treated as though convalescent. She continued to grow worse, and on Sunday Dr. CUTTER was called in. He delivered the unfortunate woman of another child, but it was dead. The same day the mother and the other child died. Coroner HORTON was notified and took charge of the case. Yesterday a Jury was impanneled, and an investigation will be commenced to-day. At the request of the Coroner, Dr. BRUSH made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. KINNEY. He found what he considered unmistakeable evidence that the person officiating at the accouchement was entirely disqualified to act on such an occasion.

THE SOUTH-STREET BURGLARY.—On the night of the 30th July last, private watchman BUCKLEY encountered two burglars leaving the house of Mr. CASEY on South, near Livingston street, and upon stopping them was severely wounded. EDWARD GRIFFIN was subsequently arrested and convicted as one of the burglars and the party who fired the pistol. Recently a rumor has gone abroad that a person lately arrested in New-York had acknowledged that he fired the pistol and that GRIFFIN was wrongfully imprisoned. Upon this statement several petitions are in circulation, with a view to obtaining signers for a pardon. In conversation private Watchman BUCKLEY yesterday stated that he knew the man who shot him well by sight, and there is no possibility of his being mistaken in his identification. It is supposed that GRIFFIN's accomplice in this affair is now under arrest in New-York, and private-watchman BUCKLEY is to identify him, if he can, to-day.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS DIFFICULTY.—Mr. JAMES PALMER has applied to Judge CULVER, of the City Court, for an injunction against the present Trustees of the Evergreens Cemetery Company, to restrain them from acting in any official capacity in disposing of lots, or doing any business as officers of said Company. He alleges, that the legally elected Trustees are THOMAS PALMER, DAVID SYME, and JOHN HOUSE, and that those at present acting—Messrs. JOHNSON and CONNELL—were not legally elected, and consequently their acts are null and void. The affidavits and papers in their case are in the hands of Judge CULVER, who will render a decision upon the motion at an early day.

THE KNIFE.—A fight took place late Saturday night, in HELBERG's saloon, Union-avenue, Greenpoint, when PATRICK GALLAGHER inflicted a dangerous wound, with a knife, in the left breast of C. BRENNAN. GALLAGHER was arrested by officer Doon of the 7th Precinct Police, and the injured man was taken home for medical treatment. He may recover.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 8½ o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a smoke-house, No. [illegible], owned by Mr. ROSENDORF. Loss [illegible]—partially insured.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 60, Duffy vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 30, Sheppard vs. McCormick; 33, Smith vs. Nelson; 27, Benedict vs. Bonnel; 48, Cecil vs. Remsen; 49, Cecil vs. Remsen.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.—It is rumored that Mr. [illegible], the late offal contractor, intends to get out an injunction to prevent Mr. SQUIRE, the present contractor from proceeding with the work.

THE TURF.

FINAL MATCH BETWEEN BILL CHEATHAM AND TAR RIVER.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Running Monday, June 27. Final match between *Bill Cheatham* and *Tar River* for $1,000, three-mile heats.

J. BOWES' b. h. *Bill Cheatham* by *Albion*, dam by *Berry's* dam, 5 years, 104 lbs. ... 1 1

D. F. KANE'S B.m. *Tar River* by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cyrus*, 5 years, 121 lbs. ... 2 2

	Time, First Heat.	Time, Second Heat.
First mile	1:56	1:51
Second mile	1:53	1:47
Third mile	1:53	2:00
Total	5:42	5:38

The day was delightful, the track was in good order, and the horses appeared in fine condition. Cheatham was the favorite, $100 to $70, previous to starting, and won in two straight heats. The second heat is the fastest three-mile one on record. There was a numerous attendance.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, June 27; purse and stake, $200; two mile heats in harness.

D. TALLMAN, br. g. *Geo. Patchen* ... 1 1

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff* ... 2 2

D. PFIFER, br. g. *Brown Dick* ... 3 3

	Time, First Heat.	Time, Second Heat.
First half mile	1:12	1:13½
First mile	2:27½	2:29½
Second mile	2:34	2:35
Total	5:1½	5:3½

Lady Woodruff was the favorite $100 to $60 previous to starting. There was a heavy amount of money bet on the trot. The "knowing ones" lost heavily as *George Patchen* won the race in two straight heats.

The attendance was large, and it was a splendid but closely contested throughout. Patchen's appearance reflected the utmost credit on his trainer, and gave infinite satisfaction to his friends.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will please correct the statement in your Law Report of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions of Saturday, published in this day's edition of the TIMES, that "WILLIAM H. KIMBALL pleaded guilty to stealing some money from a *fellow student* in the Theological Seminary." He was not a *student* in the Seminary, but was attached to the Sunday School department of Trinity Church as a teacher, through which position he became simply a *casual acquaintance* with several students in the Seminary; hence, probably, the error in your report. By publishing this explanation you will remove any stigma that might possibly attach to the students of the Seminary in consequence of the error alluded to.

Respectfully, &c., PHILO VERITAS.

Mr. Van Dyck, Superintendent of public Instruction, has removed Philo B. Daily from the office of School Commissioner for Chemung County. Mr. D. was convicted of an assault upon a young lady who went to his office to obtain a certificate as a teacher.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,

Model Restaurant

Times Building,

New-York.

Dinner,

Breakfast and Tea.

Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

CAN ANYBODY DO IT?—Can anybody, with an ounce of common sense, a grain of discretion, or the smallest love of life, go near the water (under any circumstances), without being provided with one of the garments (with which it is impossible to drown) made by the DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 Broadway? We think not. A splendid assortment of bathing dresses now on hand.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mark this fact, attested by the first medical periodicals of Europe, that cases of confirmed dyspepsia, abandoned as hopeless by the faculty, yield to a short course of these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Young Italy is hardly able to bear the hard *knocks* he receives, and thinks only of percussion *caps* and a bloody *war*; while Young America regards KNOX on his head as blessings, and considers the pearl cassimer *hats*, purchased at No. 212 Broadway, the lightest and handsomest he ever *wore*! Bishmillah!

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS,

For public and private exhibitions,

Of Edge's Manufacture,

Can be purchased at their Depôt,

No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUCCESS OF GAYETTY!—The success of GAYETTY, the inventor of that wonderful luxury, "Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water Closet," has led to the opening of a new Retail Depôt, at No. 440 Broadway. Mr. GAYETTY attends in person. The old Depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, is still open. Persons buying one dollar's worth, or more, from either place, will have their packages sent free of charge to any part of the City. Orders from watering-places will be faithfully filled.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 27.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s '90	92⅞	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	36
1,000 do.	93	25 Mich. Central R.	39
6,000 Missouri S. 6s	86⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	8½
21,000 do.	86½	100 Gal. & Chic. R. b10	63⅞
6,000 N. C. State 6s	98½	250 do. s60	63⅞
1,000 B. City W. Loan	103	150 do.	63½
2,000 N. J. C. 2d M.B.	95	100 do. nwk	63¼
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	91½	350 Mich. So. & N. In. G.S.	28⅝
3,000 Chi. & R. I. R. Bs	93	750 do.	28¼
11 Metropolitan Bank	112	100 do.	28⅜
26 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98½	150 do. bnwk	28⅜
45 do.	98	150 do. b60	28½
70 Pac. Mail St. Co.	67¼	100 do. bnw	28⅜
100 do. s15	67½	50 do. b60	28⅝
100 Clev. & Tol. R. b30	28⅞	100 do. s15	28
200 do.	28⅞	100 do. s30	27⅞
150 N. York Cen. R. bnw	73	26 do.	28
500 do.	73⅛	400 do. s30	27⅞
350 do. b60	73	300 do. s30	27⅞
200 do.	72¾	50 Panama Railr'd s10	115
400 do.	72⅞	50 do.	115
100 do. s60	73	25 do.	115½
50 Hud. River R.	31½	50 do.	115
50 do.	31½	100 Ill. Central R. s30	58½
50 do. b60	31½	50 do.	58⅝
100 do.	31½	100 do. b60	60
50 Harlem Railroad	10	50 Chi. & Rk Isl. R. s60	58½
100 Harlem R. P'd	34½	150 do. b10	58⅝
500 do. s60	35	100 do. nwk	58¾
50 Reading Railroad	42⅜	300 do. s15	58⅝
200 do.	42⅞	50 do. s60	58⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	90⅝	100 Reading R. b60	42⅜
14,000 Mo. St. 6s	86⅝	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	63⅞
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Mt.	91	50 do. s10	63⅞
14 Com. Bank	100	100 M. S. & N. In. G. S. s30	27⅞
20 Bk. of the St. N. Y.	99½	25 Panama Railroad	115
50 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. s60	98	25 Illinois Central R.	60
14 Penna. Coal Co.	83¼	50 Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	6⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R. bnw.	73	100 Chi & Rock I. R. b10	58⅝
100 Harlem R. Pfd. s60	35	70 La Crosse & Mil. R.	⅞
100 Reading Rail. b60	42⅜		

MONDAY, June 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 25, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 18:

Decrease in Loans	$55,746
Decrease in Specie	1,432,336
Decrease in Circulation	55,068
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,934,864

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 26, 1858.	June 25, 1859.	June 18, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,508,657
Loans	118,823,401	121,744,449	121,800,195
Specie	31,948,089	21,759,881	23,192,217
Circulation	7,216,669	8,216,043	8,281,111
Gross Deposits	101,061,682	96,312,303	99,170,385
Exchanged	15,225,983	19,160,276	20,042,386
Undrawn	86,125,699	77,192,115	79,127,979
In Sub-Treasury	7,461,500	4,493,275	3,604,765

The Specie line shows rather better than expected after the transfer of $3,508,000 to the Sub-Treasury and Export account. The general inclination of the Discount line is downward, though the aggregate difference is small, on account of an increase in the Banks of Commerce, America, Merchants', and Shoe and Leather—supposed to be on the new Treasury Bills. The Deposit line is down nearly two millions, so that the percentage of Specie is still left 28¼ ℔ cent., or 8¼ ℔ cent above the Clearing-house standard of security. For the new week the Bank Average will have the benefit of the California remittance of $2,041,000 which was delivered this morning. The Boston steamer will take $200,000 in gold bars, put up to-day. The Sub-Treasury paid $90,000 on Government drafts from the Pacific side, received by the present mail. The other payments to-day, $[illegible]. The receipts were $66,000 from Customs; $142,000 on account of Treasury Bills, and $[illegible] other sources. The balance now stands $[illegible].

Both the financial and political advices from Europe, by the *Bremen*, to June 14, published this morning, are favorably interpreted on 'Change but have had, thus far, no decided influence on the Money or Stock Markets. The former is steady in rates and comfortable in supply for the borrower. Lenders generally manifest a good confidence in the present look of affairs, with few exceptions, but claim the full advance recently made in the terms of interest. The Exchanges for the Boston mail rule steady. Sales on London, 110⅛@110⅜, and on Paris f.5.11¼@f.5.10.

In Stocks, the business of the week opens dull, so far as the tone of the dealings is concerned, but steady on State Securities, and a fraction better than at the close on Saturday on most of the Railway Shares. New-York Central, in which there was but a moderate business, left off the same, 73@73⅛ ℔ cent. Reading in demand and the price ¼ ℔ cent. higher. Harlem Preference Shares were 1 ℔ cent. better, and the Western list ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. better, with, perhaps, less disposition to press sales on contract up at the close of last week. A considerable demand was shown for Michigan Guaranteed, and the bids were steady for Rock Island, Galena and Illinois Central. Only one or two small parcels of Michigan Central were offered; the price ¼ ℔ cent. higher. Pennsylvania Coal Shares improved to 83¼ ℔ cent., while a further decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. was submitted to on Delaware and Hudson, closing about 89 cash and 88 seller 60 days. The sales of Panama were made at a decline of 1 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail closed 68 ℔ cent. The principal sales of Missouri Sixes were at 86½ ℔ cent. again. Railway Bonds generally steady, and offered only in a retail way. The general market finally left off steady.

We hear, to-day, of some further sales, in all about $130,000 of the new 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Bills at 100⅛@100¼ ℔ cent., and $150,000 of 5¼ ℔ cents, have been taken of the Sub-Treasurer at par. A sale of $50,000 of the new State of New-York 5 ℔ cents. was made on private terms, supposed at 101½ ℔ cent. The stock is now held for 102 ℔ cent. The Manhattan Company will pay off for the State of New-York on 1st July $100,000 old 5 ℔ cents. and $150,000 temporary loan. They will also anticipate $150,000 of 5 ℔ cents. due 1st October, if presented for redemption.

The Stock Exchange Board, this morning, resolved to take a substantial holiday season on the approaching National Anniversary. The Board will adjourn at the close of the morning session on *Friday next, July* 1, until the morning of *Tuesday, July* 5.

We understand that Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT, New-York correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDS, will admit as partners in his business, after the 1st of July, Messrs. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and E. A. MATTHIESSEN, who have, for several years, (and during his residence at the Hague,) held his procuration. The firm will be AUGUSTE BELMONT & Co. They have taken a new suite of banking offices in the Griswold Building, No. 50 Wall-street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange. After the late removal of the American Exchange Bank, Mr. GRISWOLD remodeled his building, so as to make sixteen offices, eight on the first floor and the same number on the gallery above. Mr. BELMONT takes a suite of four, and Messrs. H. A. JOHNSON & Co., of the Stock Exchange, a suite of three, on the first floor.

The Panama half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent. is payable on Friday, July 1, two weeks earlier than usual. The Company are advised to-day, of a large Specie business over the line, when the *Moses Taylor* left, in addition to the California treasure bound for New-York.

We find on inquiry that the following sums for the July Interest on the Public Debt of the Federal and State Governments, are to be disbursed in this City, on and after Friday next, July 1. Provision, we believe, has already been made in every instance. The Treasurer of Michigan has not yet designated the place at which he will be found, but there is no doubt that he will be here in person or by proxy.

JULY INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT—IN NEW-YORK

Interest on Debt of	Payable at	Amount.
United States	Sub-Treasury	$1,000,000
State of Missouri	Bank of Commerce	600,000
Virginia	Bank of State N. York	820,000
New-York	Manhattan Co.	350,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	120,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	300,000
Ohio	Agency, 25 William-st.	425,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	120,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	20,000
Illinois	Treasurer at 95 Wall st.	300,000
Indiana	Agency, 27 Wall-street	170,000
Minnesota	Atlantic Bank	10,000
Michigan	Treasurer in New-York	75,000
Total Interest in New-York		$3,820,000

The Public Debt of the United States actually outstanding on 20th June was:

In 5@6 per Cents, 1862-68		$25,164,000
In New 5 per Cents, 1874		18,500,000
In Treasury Bills, 1859		13,116,000
Total outstanding June 20		$56,880,000
New 5 per Cents, authorized	$1,500,000	
Reissue Treasury Bills ditto	6,884,000	8,384,000
Total issued and authorized		$65,264,000

In addition to the Virginia interest, payable as above in New-York, the Commonwealth will pay on about $14,000,000 registered stock in Richmond, and on $1,875,000 in 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds in London. Of the New-England States Massachusetts is the only one with an outstanding Funded Debt. Her interest is payable in London. New-Jersey and Delaware owe nothing. Maryland pays on her Debt principally in London. Pennsylvania pays in August and February in Philadelphia. Alabama, July and January, in London. Mississippi and Arkansas in default. Iowa and Wisconsin have only a trifling domestic Debt. California, July and January, in San Francisco. Oregon has no Debt. Louisiana, principally in London, on the old or Bank Debt, and in New-Orleans on the new or Railway Debt. South Carolina pays in London. Florida has no State Debt, and is in default on her old Territorial or Bank Debt. The interest on the State Debt of Ohio should be applied for at the agency in New-York before the 15th July, or else the payment is transferred to Columbus.

We understand that the Cleveland and Columbus Company have earned within the six months, and have the Money in hand to pay the usual half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent. in July.

The July interest on the County Bonds of Belmont and Muskingum Counties and the City Bonds of Zanesville, Ohio, issued to the Ohio Central and the Zanesville Roads, is advertised to be paid at the Nassau Bank.

The July half-yearly dividend of the Continental Bank is 3½ ℔ cent., and of the New-York County Bank 3½ ℔ cent.

Land Warrants are more active, and quite firm, notwithstanding the shifting of some large lots during the week. Should any hypothecated parcels be thrown upon the market, however, as seems probable, (from a recent failure in the Street,) the decline may be material. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	86	90
120 acres, per acre	75	78
160 acres, per acre	83	86

The New-Amsterdam Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend, declared to-day, is 8 ℔ cent.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. June 25.	Loans. June 18.	Specie. June 25.	Specie. June 18.
Bk. of New-York	4,266,900	4,243,886	660,835	1,065,648
Manhattan Co.	4,604,586	4,675,586	[illegible]	630,229
Merchants' Bank	5,603,787	5,688,450	1,656,096	1,787,503
Mechanics' Bank	3,834,477	3,875,045	560,000	626,937
Union Bank	2,783,725	2,830,[illegible]	[illegible]	668,976
Bk. of America	5,820,247	5,658,191	1,617,070	2,178,613
Phenix Bank	2,000,787	2,075,126	433,842	360,220
City Bank	2,041,000	2,124,[illegible]	363,173	396,968
Tradesmen's Bank	1,375,937	1,393,914	206,176	213,666
Fulton Bank	1,961,481	2,027,[illegible]	404,541	413,205
Chemical Bank	1,942,205	1,944,[illegible]	[illegible]	389,039
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,010,034	2,040,[illegible]	163,143	178,009
National Bank	2,160,730	2,187,722	204,005	281,389
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,724,895	1,771,919	231,319	238,327
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	906,159	889,165	136,602	188,500
Greenwich Bank	742,882	733,326	71,637	81,809
Leather Man. Bk.	2,044,402	1,991,471	469,266	444,059
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,212,867	1,208,[illegible]	277,220	235,079
Bk. St. New-York	3,649,015	3,614,[illegible]	673,226	667,367
Am. Exchange Bk	7,005,645	7,080,[illegible]	1,063,[illegible]	1,159,731
Bk. of Commerce	12,640,361	12,445,[illegible]	1,783,604	1,904,376
Broadway Bank	2,420,346	2,463,946	486,765	456,263
Ocean Bank	1,671,777	1,580,600	171,595	219,526
Mercantile Bank	2,439,591	2,497,000	261,316	311,065
Pacific Bank	1,149,787	1,119,675	132,143	157,771
Bk. of Republic	3,942,433	4,063,463	601,319	935,088
Chatham Bank	654,900	631,316	56,611	65,948
People's Bank	639,723	636,840	85,691	89,344
Bk. of N. America	1,697,896	1,687,387	218,847	232,429
Hanover Bank	1,453,553	1,457,301	188,077	180,210
Irving Bank	924,107	926,429	152,541	164,101
Metropolitan Bank	5,297,030	5,294,501	1,581,776	1,524,117
Citizens' Bank	773,162	773,616	116,862	127,097
Nassau Bank	1,681,397	1,682,396	220,106	234,365
Market Bank	2,083,906	1,662,000	263,371	299,216
St. Nicholas Bank	1,626,018	1,667,064	136,227	211,624
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,702,472	2,649,167	352,339	404,961
Corn Exch. Bank	1,629,338	1,571,480	266,061	239,363
Continental Bank	3,446,156	3,473,434	286,607	340,248
Bk. of Comme'lth	1,080,061	1,112,738	186,426	169,486
Oriental Bank	602,110	593,312	82,250	79,318
Marine Bank	948,346	931,089	96,547	96,439
Atlantic Bank	839,722	842,321	51,409	48,617
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,387,076	2,332,987	400,396	377,641
Park Bank	4,386,078	4,396,785	981,594	1,043,794
Artisans' Bank	1,162,611	1,143,736	112,029	105,099
Mech. B'g Ass'n	946,485	984,040	69,264	79,861
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	443,493	444,739	56,279	65,570
N. Y. Exch. Bank	281,943	282,450	23,668	23,121
Bull's Head Bank	379,749	383,300	33,980	44,963
N. Y. County Bank	284,493	284,444	38,520	40,291
Grocers' Bank	495,005	477,017	71,979	62,393
East River Bank	339,666	337,110	39,116	39,069
North River Bank	417,500	430,181	76,196	71,273
Total	121,744,449	121,800,195	21,759,881	23,192,217
	Decrease	$55,746	Decr'se	$1,432,336

	Circulation. June 25.	Circulation. June 18.	Deposits. June 25.	Deposits. June 18.
B. of New-York	416,999	412,497	2,619,081	3,147,789
Manhattan Co.	233,230	223,[illegible]	2,564,226	2,681,227
Merchants' Bank	138,476	126,307	3,482,639	3,682,[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	270,143	277,712	2,680,080	2,751,[illegible]
Union Bank	161,951	169,238	1,606,480	1,724,764
Bk. of America	130,194	128,869	4,917,011	5,191,679
Phenix Bank	120,367	122,467	1,587,[illegible]	1,573,929
City Bank			1,472,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	217,680	216,073	987,[illegible]	776,[illegible]
Fulton Bank	168,820	161,467	1,681,[illegible]	1,731,[illegible]
Chemical Bank	208,097	209,739	2,131,357	2,167,[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	146,780	144,416	880,[illegible]	881,[illegible]
National Bank	125,[illegible]	127,[illegible]	918,[illegible]	958,[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	126,[illegible]	132,[illegible]	1,316,810	1,317,425
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	123,[illegible]	125,[illegible]	540,[illegible]	547,[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	129,343	132,334	831,447	879,217
Leather Man. Bk.	213,[illegible]	220,[illegible]	1,278,000	1,317,[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk	205,[illegible]	208,[illegible]	710,[illegible]	673,[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	241,[illegible]	240,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk	230,674	230,[illegible]	2,606,[illegible]	2,918,[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,609,[illegible]	6,871,[illegible]
Broadway Bank	275,[illegible]	268,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Ocean Bank	128,[illegible]	128,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	971,[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	81,788	83,080	1,683,703	1,781,004
Pacific Bank	139,947	132,143	207,[illegible]	207,[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	311,[illegible]	313,174	2,900,917	2,950,[illegible]
Chatham Bank	125,307	126,[illegible]	422,[illegible]	415,329
People's Bank	112,049	115,741	482,[illegible]	483,[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	88,[illegible]	88,[illegible]	789,704	824,[illegible]
Hanover Bank	88,[illegible]	88,[illegible]	849,[illegible]	857,040
Irving Bank	127,986	131,790	882,257	871,931
Metropolitan Bk.	228,[illegible]	238,[illegible]	3,376,[illegible]	3,474,792
Citizens' Bank	166,[illegible]	166,[illegible]	576,[illegible]	549,277
Nassau Bank	126,[illegible]	125,[illegible]	969,[illegible]	979,[illegible]
Market Bank	218,053	211,540	1,032,152	1,044,442
St. Nicholas Bank	91,677	93,161	673,[illegible]	691,[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk	97,150	100,179	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	130,113	130,[illegible]	669,[illegible]	636,[illegible]
Continental Bank	168,[illegible]	167,047	2,170,[illegible]	2,210,041
Bk. of Commw'lth	135,[illegible]	134,[illegible]	787,[illegible]	784,[illegible]
Oriental Bank	100,121	101,[illegible]	294,[illegible]	294,[illegible]
Marine Bank	114,094	115,[illegible]	438,[illegible]	421,[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	90,[illegible]	91,[illegible]	380,[illegible]	385,[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk	190,706	201,[illegible]	1,465,540	1,450,[illegible]
Park Bank	179,507	177,550	2,435,[illegible]	2,413,[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	95,[illegible]	93,[illegible]	465,[illegible]	481,[illegible]
Mech. B'g Ass'n	93,774	96,[illegible]	322,[illegible]	346,[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	162,[illegible]	163,[illegible]	281,[illegible]	290,[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	96,117	95,[illegible]	225,[illegible]	222,[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	104,407	105,409	328,974	330,449
N. Y. County Bk.	90,[illegible]	90,[illegible]	277,246	287,631
Grocers' Bank	44,[illegible]	48,433	249,100	236,[illegible]
East River Bank	65,[illegible]	64,[illegible]	307,000	312,073
North River Bank	74,221	74,427	373,416	379,001
Total	8,216,043	8,281,111	77,192,115	79,127,979
	Decrease	$65,068	Decr'se	$1,934,864

Coal Trade—Week and Season.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	36,637	701,790	35,128	722,713
Schuylkill Canal	41,114	271,443	44,782	453,049
Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,970	225,207	9,771	260,843
Lehigh Valley Canal	26,510	223,670	26,370	314,750
Scranton South	12,994	209,164	14,487	263,174
Scranton North	4,276	54,267	6,456	73,636
Penn. Coal Co.	—	—	—	—
Delaware and Hud. Co.	8,409	76,229	19,514	132,593
Wyoming Canal, South	—	—	13,536	123,430
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	—	5,460
Shamokin Region	1,290	26,527	4,626	55,588
Total Anthracite	138,199	1,839,457	161,655	2,359,756
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,165	23,478	1,190	14,846
Short Mountain Co.	1,287	12,183	1,357	23,295
Treverton Coal	6,651	40,155	2,394	50,349
Broad Top	4,952	38,187	2,740	58,178
Cumberland Coal	—	—	—	—
Semi-Anth. and Bit.	15,055	113,963	9,081	146,289
Add Anthracite	138,199	1,839,457	161,655	2,359,756
Total	153,257	1,953,420	170,736	2,506,016

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cent.; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate....MONDAY, June 27.

There were no public sales to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL have sold four lots on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, at $350 ℔ lot.

Also, seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, at $325 ℔ lot.

We understand the same brokers have sold four lots on the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, at $4,000, and have since resold the same for $4,250. One Hundred and Sixteenth-street is 100 feet wide, and is graded.

Mr. JOHN McCLAVE reports the sale of four four-story brick dwellings on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, beginning at the north corner of Forty-fifth-street. Each house 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet; lot 75 feet deep. Price of the whole $23,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and heavy; sales 600 bbls., at $6 87½@$7 12 for extra, and $7 25@$7 75 for double extra, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT dull, and no sales of moment. CORN firm; sales 4,000 bush., at 74c. for Illinois; 73c. for Toledo. OATS nominal, at 42c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls., at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 62,000 bush. Wheat; 114,000 bush. Corn; 12,000 bush. Oats; 800 bush. Barley; 500 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,800 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bush. Wheat; 35,000 bush. Corn; 11,600 bush. Oats; 1,300 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and sales confined to small lots for local and neighboring trade. WHEAT inactive and quotations entirely nominal. CORN very dull; small sales of Illinois at 76c., which is a trifle above market for large parcels. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, 24c.@25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 2,400 bush. Wheat; 5,600 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,800 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, Monday, June 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive; sales 900 bbls., only for retail; rates unchanged. CORN—Sales 3,000 bushels round Western yellow at 80c.@81c. No sales of WHEAT or OATS. WHISKY quiet; sales 100 bbls., at 26¼c.@26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 27.

BREADSTUFFS very dull and declining, owing to the *Bremen's* advices. White WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75; Red, $1 60@$1 65. CORN declined 1c.; Yellow, 83c. OATS dull, at 46c.@47c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR advancing. PROVISIONS active. HAMS 11c.@12c.; Shoulders, 7½c. WHISKY steady.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 27.

FLOUR dull and prices nominal. WHEAT dull; White, $1 60@$1 80. CORN improving; Yellow, 80c.; White, 75c.@78c. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON—Sides, 9⅜c. LARD, 11⅜c.@12c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	June 15	Southamp'n	New-York
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southampt'n	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Northern Light	July 5	New-York	Aspinwall

FOR CUBA.

Empire City	July 2	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	July 8	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—The Rev. J B. Dunwoody and lady, Miss O'Hear, Mrs. Glen and son, Miss Coutes, Mrs. Stevenson and servant, Ed. Briggs, E. Norman, Mrs. Norman and 2 children, Mrs. Nixon and 2 sons, J. G. Seymour, C. A. Gadsden, Mrs. Carr, 2 children and servant, Master W. Mosely, Miss Jamison, Miss S. Hankins and servant, G. M. Wilkins, H. Vanderzee, J. S. Terry, lady and servant, Misses M. W. and A. T. Robinson, Mrs. Simpson and child, Miss Dodge, W. W. Envoy, A. Alexander, Miss H. Taylor, Miss Wilkins, Maj. W. E. Dunlap, A. T. Hasley, Mrs L. Chamberlain and two children, Geo. W. Miller and lady, Dr. Merrille and servant, J. Wite, Mr. Ogilm, Mrs. B. F. Smith and servant, two Misses Smiths, C. P. Hinds, C. H. West, W. W. Disbrow, wife and two children, and servant, J. B. Post, lady and three children; Mrs. W. D. Dowell, Miss Cork, Miss F. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison and child, Miss A. Story, C. Story and wife, S. A. Lapur, Mr. Sterling, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Collyer, Miss C. Herdty, Eliza Vap, L. M. Wiley, Mrs. A. Alexander, daughter and two sons; E. Shaw, S. Sherridan, J. Firstbrook, wife and children, T. Scinolo, J. Waternathy, J. B. Fellowes, J. Hart, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Lockhart, Mrs. N. Q. Foster, two children and servants; W. and S. Montgomery, R. Bainbridge, L. J. Landy, A. Cohn, L. Schuardemeger, J. M. Dow, R. M. Gennen, A. Moorehouse, Charles McColley, S. Simon, J. Henningway, T. L. Warren, H. M. Green, E. B. Carrell, E. E. Smith, E. B. Mullany, John Walsh, E. Laird, C. Laird, J. M. Davis, J. W. Mitchell, W. B. Fairchild, B. Huger, J. A. Wisnell, E. J. Bacon, J. A. Remit, P. F. Fell, and twenty others.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana.—From New-Orleans—H. Schultz, F. Bernard and lady, Benj. Charner and servant, Miss M. Lahillomie, Miss C. McElroy, Chas. L. Cobb, Wm. Mure, (H. B. M. Consul,) Mrs. Chambers, Master Mure, Mrs. P. Lucas, F. W. Collins lady and servant, Mrs. Macauley, Miss Martin, Capt. Robt. Waterman, Miss Saunders, Fred'k Syme, Thos. McWhann, Miss Martar, B. Costia and lady, C. Baley, F. J. McKewen, Isaac Bross, Mrs. J. F. Carman, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Mrs. Pollock and child, G. B. Daly, U. S. A., and 36 in the steerage. From Havana—A. Aspinos, E. Moss, J. Romero, J. M. Yayas, J. Barnes, M. Jiminez, M. Delgado, S. Gitting, Mrs. Folano, Juan Patrallo, D. Somers, F. Rock, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, S. Stephens, J. Payan and son, Mrs. H. Vickoff, G. Woods, J. M. Kovalon, lady, child and nurse, John Newman, James Wilson, Mr. Shook, Chas. W. Morgan, James McLane, J. Richardson, A. Gonzales, and 40 steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—S. Wilsinski, J. O'Brian, N. B. S. Eldred, W. C. Duesenberry and son, Miss Wright, C. P. Feldburg, W. B. Ellsworth, F. J. Traquir, H. Walters, J. J. Allen, Geo. Boage, E. Sedlinger, Wm. Sweed, E. L. Wright, Miss Purdy, W. Ballard, Miss Newsom, G. T. Ewart, B. Loyall, C. H. Rice, S. B. Russell, lady and 2 children, G. Banks, J. McCarty, C. Walters, S. J. Stimson, J. Francis, G. S. Robbins, and 9 in the steerage.

In bark W. O. Alden, from Matanzas—M. L. Boardon.

In brig Santa Clara, from Arroyo, P. R.—A. J. Coulton, J. A. Faben.

In brig Condor, from Arroyo, P. R.—Geo. W. Thorpe, Madame Fulleral, V. Maginlan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises..... 2 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 47 | Gov. Island. 6 36 | Hell Gate.... 7 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 27.

Cleared.

Steamer Sophia, Greene, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ships [illegible], Ingraham, Cette, Nesmith & Sons; Sierra Nevada, Lincoln, Havana, H. D. Brookman & Co.; S. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston.

Brigs Ju'ge Hathaway, Lancaster, Boston, Nesmith & Sons; Albatross, Small, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; St. George, (Br.,) Santos, Oporto, H. J. Burden; W. R. Parks, Adams, Portland, C. J. Roach & Co.; Zephyr, Sheed, Wilmington, Gottenburg, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners J. Leaming, Raudee, Jacksonville, [illegible]; Reindeer, Kissam, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; W. H. Harriman, Blair, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; James Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Lady Scott, Johnson, Eleuthera, J. H. Bacon; George Henry, Fields, Conwapboro', master; F. B. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Kate Merrill, Winks, Savannah, D. C. Murray; J. R. Bowman, Woolen, Ocracoke, Miller & Houghton; W. Freeman, Freeman, Boston, master; Empire, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. surveying steamer Walker, Charleston June 23, at 2 P. M., June 25, at meridian, Cape Hatteras bearing W. by S. ½ S. 35 miles, exchanged signals with an Am. ship bd. S., showing Marryatt's signals, 3d distg. pendant, white flag, with blue squares in centre, red with white cross, blue with white square, blue with white cross. Same time, passed and spoke bark Harvest, hence for Havana.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 12 o'clock, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with schr. Saml. N. Smith and a bark showing letter P. in a white ground; at 4 P. M., ship E. H. Tucker; 3d, steamship Jas. Adger; 10 P. M. ship Edwin, of Bath, Monday, 9 A. M., off Absecom, passed bark West Wind.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. 26th, 8 A. M., off Chincoteague, passed steamship Jamestown, hence for Richmond.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans 20th inst. and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cope, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Bassety, Baltimore and Norfolk 48 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Lorenzo, Marwick, Swan Island 40 ds., in ballast to Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Tarquin, (of Bath,) Batchelder, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark T. Cushing, (of Boston,) Richborn, Grand Turk, T. I., 17th inst., with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) McClure, Bordeaux 35 ds., with wine, brandy, &c. to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Virginia, Steele, Salt Kay, T. I., 15th inst., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co.

Bark Wm. O. Alden, Magill, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Alexandre.

Bark John Griffin, (of Prospect,) Park, Cardenas 10th inst., with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Ann Wilson, (Br.,) Rutherford, Marseilles 48 ds. and Gibraltar 45 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light winds since leaving Gibraltar.

Brig Ignacio, (Sic.,) Bisso, Palermo 62 ds., and Gibraltar 37 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig C. W. King, Cobett, Nuevitas June 14, with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Amonoosuck, Clarke, St. Jago, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with calms, and light, baffling winds.

Brig Condor, (of Gouldsboro',) Allen, Arroyo, P. R., 15th inst., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Left 20 Am. vessels.

Brig C. A. White, (of Boston,) ——, Arecibo, P. R., 14th inst., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Jessie Ann, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Landers, East Harbor, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to J. H. Braine.

Brig Richard Brown, (Br., of Sidney,) Brown, Lingan, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to E. Irwin. On the northern edge of the Gulf, experienced a heavy W. N. W. gale, which lasted 30 hours, during which had bulwarks stove.

Brig Keying, (of Newburyport,) Cook, Sagua la Grande 15 ds., with sugar to master. Been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with calms and thick weather.

Brig Boamer, (of Searsport,) Wyman, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Santa Clara, (of Eastport,) Ellingwood, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, Miller, St. Salvador 8 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Gold Hunter, Murray, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Seaman, (of Vienna,) Colburn, Baracoa 17th inst., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Jos. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman. 21st inst., lat. 32 15, lon. 77 15, in a squall from S. S. W., lost mainmast with everything attached, stove rail, &c.

Schr. Mary, Hobart, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. M. A. Johnson, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Wren, Smith, Little Egg Harbor 4 ds., with charcoal to master.

Schr. Jacob Vaughn, Falcomb, Bass River 3 ds., with charcoal.

Schr. Jesse Richards, Harvey, Little Egg Harbor 3 ds., with charcoal.

Sloop Franklin, Hunt, New-London 3 ds., with oil to master.

Schr. Sarah, Elwell, Red River 5 ds., with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Frances, Leak, Bass River 3 ds., with charcoal to master.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Lucy White, Blake, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Sylvanus Allen, Sears, Key West 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Benner & Drake.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Susan F. Abbott, Ludlam, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to J. Holmes. Is bound to Black Rock, Conn.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Jas. Guest, Rayner, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Lynch, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

BELOW—Two barks and two brigs.

WIND—During the day, S., and light.

By Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, June 27, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind moderate from S.

HIGHLANDS, June 27, sunset—One bark near the Hook, one bark and two brigs near the bar, bound in. Wind light from S.

BALTIMORE, June 26—Arr. brig Echo, from Mayaguez 19th. Left brig Rainbow, for New Haven 24th; had been struck by lighting on the passage out—lost foretopgallantmast, burnt topsail and foresail. Brigs Olive, Callaghan, for New-York; Wm. Moore, from and for Philadelphia, arr. 14th.

NORFOLK, June 27—Arr. schrs. Mary O'Brien, Halifax; D. W. Eldridge, West Indies.

In Hampton Roads—Ship Western Chief, from Callao.

Miscellaneous.

Extract from a Letter received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The ship Queen of the South, from Boston, has damaged considerable cargo from having decks filled with water. Her bulwarks are 7½ feet high, and hold water enough to strain any ship. The Derby has also damaged much cargo from water through deck seams, hills, sills of the hawse and side ports. Cargo in the lower hold is in good condition.

The Storm King experienced bad weather, and shows signs of having been strained.

The Golden Rocket, from Boston, landed part of cargo damaged by salt water.

Ships loading in the Winter land their cargoes in a worse condition than those that load in the Summer, when everything is dry, and caulking and repairs can be done better.

There are several large houses who have lost seriously of late by damaged goods. Not insured for particular average.

Large premiums have been offered on ships over due, particularly the Manitou.

Bales of flannels and domestics from factories, being shipped without proper covering to protect them, are very liable to damage.

The bark Contest lost part of her deck load of carboys.

The Aspasia is landing in bad condition, having drawn and started some deck bolts in a heavy gale off the Horn.

The Hornet from Boston, is landing cargo in miserable condition, especially between decks.

Several ships have been chartered for Johnson's Island, lat. 16 44 N., lon. 169 33 W., for guano. As the anchorage is very bad, it is not considered a safe place.

The P. M. Steamship Company's steamer Sonora will be docked, stripped, caulked and new coppered.

A steam-pump is now at work on board the packet-ship London, and at 10½ o'clock A. M. she had but eight feet of water in her hold, and it was expected she would be pumped out this afternoon.

The Am. ship Sea Belle, Capt. Leland, from Richibucto, bound to Bristol, Eng., on the 18th inst., while towing over the bar, to complete her cargo, struck on a sunken wreck and remained fast until the 20th, when she came off, and was towed into the harbor. A survey will be held, and it is likely she will proceed on her voyage.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The ship Robert Treat, of New-York, previously reported ashore at Seal Island, is a total wreck. Crew all saved.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—The cargo of the bark Amy has been landed, and is in a very damaged state. The vessel is more injured than was at first supposed.

Notice to Mariners.

REBUILDING OF LIGHT-HOUSE AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER—FIXED LIGHT.—Official information has been received at this office, from Captain W. H. C. Whiting, Corps of Engineers, Engineer of the Sixth Light-house District, that the new light-house at the mouth of the St. John's River, Florida, has been completed. The tower is the frustum of a cone, and is surmounted by a capital, watch room, and lantern. The color is reddish gray. The focal plane is 75 feet above the level of the sea. The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the third order of the system of Fresnel, showing a *fixed* light of the natural color, which should be visible in good weather from the deck of a vessel 14 nautical miles. The tower is situated 1,134 yards from the old tower, and bears from it S. by W. It will be lighted for the first time at sunset, on Monday, the 1st day of August next, and will be kept burning during that and every night thereafter until further notice.

By order of the Light-house Board,

W. B. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, June 11, 1859.

Spoken, &c.

Corinne—schr., of Dresden, Me., from Savannah for St. John, N. B., with loss of head of mainmast and two men sick, June 23, lat. 36 30, lon. 75.

Emeline Jane—Br. brig, from the Clyde for New-York, 50 ds. out, June 23, lat. 40 15, lon. 59 30.

Northman—brig, of and from New-Bedford for Alexandria, June 24, lat. 38 08, lon. 74 30.

Rachel—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, June 22, lat. 42 30, lon. 30.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—June 4, Tryphenia, at Cronstadt.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 14, Marshfield, at Cronstadt; 13th, Ceres, off Falmouth.

Arrived from Mobile—June 8, Pequa, at Cronstadt.

Arrived from Boston—June 4, Sebasticook, at Cronstadt; 6th, Lizzie, at Cadiz.

Sailed for New-York—June 8, Thomas, from Oporto; 11th, Ellen Stevens, from Bordeaux; "Thanatney," fm. Antwerp; 12th, Amazon, from Deal.

Sailed for New-Orleans—June 9, Moses Taylor, from Bordeaux.

Sailed for Charleston—June 11, Concordia, fm. Leith.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 15.—Off port, ships John Stewart, John Patten, Tempest, Rosalie, C. B. Pennell, and Mary Ogden, from New-Orleans; W. T. Schmidt, from Charleston.

Pilot-boat A. B. Neilson reports: Spoke whaleship Nautilus, of and for New-Bedford, from Talcahuano April 16, with 115 bbls. oil. Off Trinidad, spoke ship Enterprise, of New-York, for Boston. No date, &c., brig Richard Brown, of Sydney, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, June 19, barks M. C. Fox, Gooding, for New-York in 4 ds.; Jubilee, Boyd, wtg.; F. Pendleton, Stetson, for New-York, do.; brigs Annawam, Harriman, for Philadelphia next day; B. R. Eaton, Gilkey, do. 3 ds.; Wm. McGilvery, Merriman, for Boston in 4 ds.; Prentiss Hobbs, Eaton, wtg.; S. V. Adams, do.; J. Adams, Hastings, do.; A. Light, Bryant, do.; Pamela Bone, Ldg. Sld.—18th, brigs H. A. Mariner, Treat, New-York; Gov. Hull, Arthur, Boston.

At Matanzas, June 17, barks J. R. Ward, Wrenn, for New-York in about 10 ds.; Isolicon, Cole, for Greenock in 4 ds.; Brigs Abbie Hill, for Portland in 3 ds.; Pyramid, for do. [illegible].

At Nuevitas, June 14, brigs Anita Owen, Bray, for New-York, ldg., to sail in 10 ds.; Alamo, Smith, from Machias, for do., do.; Col. Funniman, C. Ho, St. Mary's, for New-York, do. do., in 10 ds.; Ada, (of Bath,) from Boston, for do. in 10 ds.

At St. Jago, Cuba, June 27, brigs Ensina, Crosby, disg.; Peri, Carver, Perry, ldg.; schr. Ida, Clark, disg.; bark Linda Stewart, just arr.

At Arecibo, P. R., June 14th inst., schr. Sea Breeze, for Aguadilla, to load for New-York.

At Grand Turk, T. I., June 17, barks S. Crosby, for New-York in 8 ds., ldg.; E. Coombs, for do. next day.

At Baracoa, June 17, schrs. Wm. R. Legault, for New-York; M. Monson, do.

At Swan Island, June 7, ships Albert Gallatin, for London, wtg.; Betsy, Williams, for Falmouth, do.

LINEN DUSTERS,

ALPACA COATS,

DRAB D'ETE COATS,

WHITE DUCK COATS,

SPANISH LINEN COATS,

Thin Summer Coats of every description,

PANTS,

VESTS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

AT

EVANS'

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

66

AND

68

FULTON-STREET,

FULTON-STREET,

FULTON-STREET,

BETWEEN GOLD AND CLIFF-STS.

The amount of Fashionable Clothing now on sale at this extensive establishment far exceeds that of any previous Spring.

The immense number of Garments in every department; the endless variety of Colors and Shades; the wide range of accurate sizes; the many modern improvements brought to bear on the modeling and finishing of Garments are such that not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect at this popular establishment.

As regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York, viz.:

Linen dusters	$1 00 to $[illegible]	
Black Alpaca coats	1 50 to [illegible]	
Light Alpaca coats	1 50 to [illegible]	
Drab d'été coats	2 50 to [illegible]	
White Duck coats	1 50 to [illegible]	
Thin Summer coats	0 75 to [illegible]	
Thin Summer pants	0 75 to [illegible]	
Thin Summer vests	0 50 to [illegible]	
Light cassimere coats	3 00 to [illegible]	
Light cassimere pants	1 50 to [illegible]	
Light cassimere vests	1 00 to [illegible]	
Complete black cloth suits		[illegible]
Complete cassimere suits to match		[illegible]
Complete Summer suits		[illegible]
&c. &c. &c. &c.		

NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND BUYERS OF WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Of Waltham, Mass.,

Having been informed that certain watch manufacturers of England and Switzerland are about to put upon this market imitations of the American watch, constructed for that purpose more or less of its trade marks, hereby gives notice that it will institute the most thorough measures for the discovery, exposure and punishment of all parties participating in this illegal traffic.

FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage ...$15 | Deck ... $[illegible]

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	$[illegible]
To Mobile	25 00	To Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Montgomery, Ala.	23 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Nashville, Tenn.	25 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	[illegible]
To Memphis, Tenn.	25 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 2.

DEDICATION.—THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church, in State, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the service of God on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the Rev. Dr. Clark, and other clergymen will participate in the exercises. The Church will be open on WEDNESDAY EVENING for the renting of pews.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE LOW.—A thorough-bred bay mare, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, and a beautiful saddle horse for a lady; also a new double wagon for six, with new double harness complete; will be sold low to close a trust. Can be seen at Washington Stables, No. 36 East 28th-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW YORK LABORATORY, No. 126 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 126 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 21 John-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A BOOT-SHIRT MANufactory, with $4,000 or $5,000, to extend the business, as it pays good profits. Address PARTNER, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR A NEWLY-INvented machine, which supersedes the steam engine. Apply to F. PAPPEY, No. 30 Leight-st., New-York.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, A RETAIL HARDware store, in one of the business avenues, and doing a good cash trade. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. Address O. P., Box No. 151 Times Office.